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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 21

Section 1

April 25, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "...The House economy committee, created on February 19 to study the methods to reduce Federal expenditures in the fiscal year 1933, completed drafting the huge omnibus bill expected to save the Government more than \$263,000,000. Chairman McDuffie was laying plans last night to introduce the measure today, to enable all members of the House to complete a thorough study of the bill before Wednesday, when it is to come before the House....The measure contains practically every major item discussed during the two recent conferences with President Hoover, with the exception of three important suggestions offered by him and which he continues to believe are superior to comparable items offered by the committee. These items are his staggered furlough plan, estimated to save \$83,000,000 annually by compelling every Federal employee who receives more than \$1,200 to take a month's vacation without pay; eliminating for one year the allowance to rural mail carriers for maintenance of vehicles, estimated to save \$17,500,000; and suspension for one year of all leave-of-absence and vacation allowances, to save \$35,000,000...."

"The major items in the economy bill, as completed by the House committee, are: 1--Reduce all salaries over \$1,000 by 11 per cent. 2--Abolish Saturday half-holidays....4--No increase in pay and no filling of vacancies except by Executive order. 5--Retire about 5,000 superannuated Federal employees. 6--Reduce traveling allowances to \$4, \$5 and \$6 per day, and reduce subsistence for railway mail clerks from \$3 to \$2 per day. 7--Eliminate extra overtime and Sunday and holiday compensation....16--Agricultural Experiment Stations may be turned over to any State which will continue to operate them. 17--The President receives restricted authority to group, consolidate and coordinate departmental functions....21--Transfer the Personnel Classification Board to the Civil Service Commission. 22--Readjust Veterans' Bureau legislation...."

TREASURY SEEKS CASH

Immediate cash requirements of the Treasury impelled Secretary Mills April 23 to announce two new issues of Government securities totaling \$450,000,000. Through Federal Reserve Banks the Treasury offered for subscription, at par and accrued interest, \$225,000,000 in 3 per cent two-year Treasury notes, and also \$225,000,000 in 2 per cent one-year certificates of indebtedness. Both issues will be dated May 2. (Press, Apr. 25.)

BANK FAILURES CUT

The press of April 24 says: "Indicating a substantial improvement in the banking situation, bank failures were reduced to forty-five in March, the Federal Reserve Board said April 23, compared to failures in February numbering 122 and 342 in January. The number closed in March was the lowest since October, 1929, when the failures totaled forty-three. Twenty-eight banks reopened in March and their deposits, \$15,499,000, practically equalled those of the closed institutions, \$15,936,000. The deposits in the failed banks were also the lowest since December, 1929, when they amounted to \$15,730,000...."

Section 2

Building Permits Building permit reports have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 355 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of February, 1932, and March, 1932. The estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued in these 355 cities in March, 1932, was \$45,390,806. This was 10.1 per cent more than the estimated cost of building operations for which permits were issued during the month of February, 1932. There was an increase of 23.9 per cent in the number of buildings for which permits were issued, comparing these two periods. Comparing permits issued in March, 1932, and February, 1932, there was an increase of 24.9 per cent in the number and an increase of 18.1 per cent in the cost of new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings increased 30.8 per cent in number and 9.8 per cent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs increased 21.6 per cent in number and 1.0 per cent in estimated cost. During March, 1932, 3,699 family dwelling units were provided in new buildings. This is an increase of 18.1 per cent as compared with February. Various agencies of the United States Government awarded contracts during March for buildings to cost \$11,199,589. This is nearly \$4,000,000 more than the value of contracts awarded during February. Comparing permits issued in 346 identical cities in March, 1932, and March, 1931, there was a decrease of 59.7 per cent in number and a decrease of 72.8 per cent in the cost of new residential buildings. Nonresidential buildings decreased 44.3 per cent in number and 74.1 per cent in cost. Additions and alterations decreased 20.4 per cent in number and 48.3 per cent in cost. Total building operations decreased 34.0 per cent in number and 70.5 per cent in estimated cost. Family dwelling units provided decreased 69.1 per cent.

Business Conditions Declaring that plans are well laid to accomplish a revival in business and the great need of the hour is confidence in the soundness of investments in commercial enterprises and in the banks, W. O. Woods, Treasurer of the United States, April 22 told the Western Regional Savings Conference being held at St. Louis under the auspices of the American Bankers Association savings division that "the views of the sensible men in Congress will undoubtedly prevail and give the country a reasonable tax bill that will produce adequate revenue." He denounced as unsound proposals for inflating the currency to stimulate trade and for paying the soldier bonus by a huge issue of greenbacks, or otherwise under present conditions, and praised on behalf of the administration, leaders in Congress who "although not of the same political faith have risen above partisanship for the good of the Nation during these trying times and are earnestly endeavoring to frame a tax bill that will produce the needed revenue but lay the tax burden equitably and fairly." The Government's credit stands unimpaired, he said.

Electricity An editorial in The New York Times for April 20 says:
on New York "...The latest annual report of the New York Public Service
Farms Commission reviews the situation in New York State with the aid
of the statistics made available by the census of 1930. Theoretically, rural electrification has three phases: service for farms, service for scattered hamlets and service for camps, cottages and other summer resort activities. But the main objective is farm electrification--the broader use of such appliances as electric milk coolers, electrically operated milking machines, electric incubators and, for the farmer's wife, the famous waffle-iron. While the average farmer is using at the present time only seventy-five kilowatt-hours per month--about 60 or 70 per cent above average urban consumption--farm use of electricity is increasing rapidly. In 1930, the census year, 43,350 New York State farms were paying electric bills and 55,019 farms had electricity in the house. Some New York farms already find it profitable to use over a thousand kilowatt-hours a month. The proportion of farms receiving central station service runs all the way from 8 per cent in Steuben to more than 50 per cent in counties like Westchester and Nassau, adjacent to large cities. Chairman Maltbie estimates that if all farms were equipped with such appliances as they could use economically, the annual electric consumption would amount to at least 300,000,000 kilowatt-hours, with an annual revenue of \$10,000,000. But to make this possible, farmers would need to spend some \$22,000,000 for wiring and fixtures, as well as \$100,000,000 for appliances, and the companies would be obliged to invest at least \$35,000,000 in additional rural lines. All this can not be accomplished overnight, particularly in these times, although the companies are now awake to the advantage of making investments in order to get customers. How far they have succeeded already is indicated by the fact that California is now the only State which has more electrified farms than New York...."

Lumber Wilson Compton, secretary-manager of the National Lum-
Industry ber Manufacturers Association, writing under the title "Recent Developments in the Lumber Industry" in Journal of Forestry for April, says: "...Twenty-five years ago the great public concern was for the protection and perpetuation of our national resources, in forests, mines and waters. Today the great public interest is focused on the effort to conserve the industries themselves based on the utilization of natural resources, threatened with impoverishment and disintegration as a result of chronic over-production or over-capacity to produce. Formerly the anxiety was lest the timber supply be inadequate to meet the public demands for forest products. The direction of this anxiety has now been largely reversed. The present public concern is lest the commercial uses for forest products will be inadequate to maintain profitable forest enterprise and through it maintain the economic incentives to forest conservation. This striking transition is of much more than casual interest to the American people. It is a mighty reflector of present trends in the natural resource industries generally. We are now witnessing on

a nation-wide, yes a world-wide scale, the problems and conditions which have been accumulating in the natural resource industries, and particularly in the timber industries during the past decade....May I as an outsider, so to speak, on the inside of a great industry, frankly mention what appear to me to be the principal facts accountable for the industry's present ominous plight: 1. Excessive and increasing costs of carrying in private ownership great timber reserves beyond the industry's financial capacity. 2. Working capital inadequate to the dual task of financing current industry operations and meeting carrying charges on idle timber reserves. 3. Huge excess of lumber-producing capacity and assumed uncontrollability of lumber production and distribution. 4. Impairment of confidence in future markets and uses for lumber, due to the extensive substitution of other materials....Through the system of national forests the American people today are in the timber business on a colossal scale. The Government is in a position to exercise a constructive and perhaps a decisive leadership in the affairs of the forest industries. Such a leadership, I believe, would be welcomed. The fear of arbitrary government domination has been largely dissipated by the common sense and the considerateness with which the United States Forest Service and other agencies of Government in recent years have cooperated with the industries in the effort to establish the means of permanent, in place of migratory, timber industries and the incentives to commercial forestry as a vital means of perpetuating the sources of their own livelihood...."

Musk Rat Nature (London) for April 9 says: "Two exhibition cases have recently been placed in the Central Hall at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, immediately facing the visitor on entering the building, in order to inform the public what kind of animal the musk rat, *Ondatra zibethica*, Linn., is, how it lives, and the damage it does. Better known as musquash, the musk rat has been for many years of considerable commercial value because of its fur, which is very beautiful, being thick, soft, richly colored, and glossy. Naturally an inhabitant of North America, it has been imported to Europe by misguided people who thought some advantage and profit might result from this step. The experiment provides yet another illustration of the serious danger involved in interference with the balance of nature. In its original home, the musk rat's increase is controlled by the usual kind of checks, which do not exist or have not developed elsewhere. It is said that in 1905 two males and five females were turned loose in Bohemia; twenty-one years later, in 1926, there were computed to be no fewer than a hundred millions of these animals in Central Europe. Owing to their burrowing habits, the damage that they do to waterways is enormous, and great expense has to be incurred in checking them. In Great Britain the danger has been recognized, and under the Destructive Imported Animals Act, 1932, regulations, which come into force on May 1, have been formulated to control the distribution of the musk rat in this country."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

The New York Times of April 23 reports at length an address made by Dr. O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist, Department of Agriculture, before the Population Association of America, New York, April 22. The report says: "...Dr. Baker, declared that in the absence of a notable increase in immigration and the reversal of the downward trend of the birth rate, which is very unlikely, it appeared likely that the United States might have a stationary population at the end of about twenty-five years, which would be followed by a decline....'The significance of this prospect of a stationary and later declining population, unless the restrictions on immigration are relaxed, can scarcely be overestimated,' said Doctor Baker. 'It affects the future of every industry and of agriculture perhaps above all others, because a man's capacity for food is strictly limited, whereas for many other things the only limit/his pocketbook.'..."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

April 22.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.35; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; vealers, good and choice, \$4.25 to \$5.75; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$4 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.30 to \$3.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.90 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.25 to \$7.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50 to \$5.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring,* Minneapolis 67¢ to 69¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 67¢ to 69¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 52 1/2¢ to 53¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 52¢ to 52 1/2¢; Chicago 57¢; St. Louis 56¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 56 1/4¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 53¢; Chicago 57¢ to 57 1/4¢; St. Louis 55¢ to 55 3/4¢; No.1 white wheat, Portland 63 1/2¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 54 3/4¢ to 58 3/4¢; No.1 durum, Duluth, 56 3/4¢ to 60 3/4¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 42¢ to 43 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 31¢ to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white Kansas City 31 1/2¢ to 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 33¢ to 34¢; St. Louis 33¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 35¢ to 36¢; Kansas City 31 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2¢ to 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ to 32¢; No.2 white oats, Chicago 23¢ to 23 3/4¢; St. Louis 23 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.3 white, Minneapolis 23 3/8¢ to 24 3/8¢; Kansas City 23 1/2¢ to 27¢; Chicago 22¢ to 22 3/4¢; St. Louis 23¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 53¢ to 54¢; Chicago 50¢ to 55¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.34 to \$1.38.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in the East; 60¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-57½¢ f.o.b. Stevens points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$3-\$4 per 50-pound sack of U. S. Commercials, in city markets; \$2.75-\$2.90 f.o.b., Raymondville. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1.25-\$1.37½ per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.75-\$2 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$3.25-\$4.50 per western lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. Texas points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the seven designated markets (holiday in Texas markets, April 21) declined 9 points to 5.80¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.49¢ for the same seven markets. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 5.97¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 6.00¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¾¢; 91 score, 20¢; 90 score, 19¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10½ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11¼¢ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11½ to 12¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 15½ to 17¢; Standards, 14¼ to 15¢; Rehandled Receipts, 13¼ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XLV, No. 22

Section 1

April 26, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "Right of way for the omnibus economy bill for curtailing Federal expenditures more than \$266,000,000 was granted yesterday by the House rules committee. The bill will be attached as a 'rider' to the legislative appropriation bill on Wednesday, provided the House first approves by a majority vote the special rule which allows forty amendments to be offered to the measure. Leaders expect the legislation to be disposed of by the end of the week...."

FARM BOARD WHEAT

The Farm Board has rejected offers for private sale of its surplus wheat, according to the press today. The report says: "This became known yesterday as agricultural leaders gathered at Washington for a general conference today with the Senate agricultural committee on farm relief. Chairman Stone of the board has definitely turned down offers for private purchase of the wheat held by the Government....The board now has about 107,000,000 bushels on hand. It is Mr. Stone's intention to continue the present policy of sales at the rate of 5,000,000 bushels a month...."

COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the cotton advisory committee with the Federal Farm Board will be held in the offices of the board beginning Thursday, April 28. This will be the first meeting of the new committee which was elected on February 1 by the cotton cooperatives in accordance with the provisions of the agricultural marketing act. The cotton cooperatives have reported to the Farm Board that B. B. Gossett, of Charlotte, N.C., has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the resignation of B. E. Geer, of Greenville, S.C.

SPANISH ORANGES

A Valencia dispatch April 22 says: "Spanish orange growers are concerned over competition California oranges are giving them in the London market. It is computed that, roughly, 60,000,000 cases of oranges are shipped annually to England from California. Africa's share is 5,000,000 cases, while other exporters are Brazil and Jaffa. A large staff has been sent to England to praise the merits of Spanish fruit and attempt to penetrate the British market. Spain produces annually about 20,000,000 cases of oranges."

LOCUSTS IN AFRICA

A Capetown dispatch today states that a horde of locusts is moving in an irresistible tide at the rate of 100 miles a day through the districts of West Africa and the adjoining portions of the Union of South Africa. The report says: "Farmers in the area said it seemed as though the cloud of insects was 500 miles wide in some places and three times that long."

Section 2

Bovine The British Medical Journal for April 2 says: "...In
Tubercu- reviewing this report (on tuberculosis of bovine origin in
losis in Great Britain) we can not do better than quote the conclusions
Britain of the subcommittee appointed to collect data on the frequency of
 tuberculosis in cattle and of tuberculosis of bovine origin in
 man. It is estimated: (1) on the basis of the tuberculin reac-
 tion that at least 40 per cent of the cows in this country are
 infected with the tubercle bacillus, though only a minority of
 them are in an infective condition; (2) that about 0.2 per cent
 of all cows are suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, and
 are therefore probably excreting living tubercle bacilli in the
 milk; (3) that about 40 per cent of cows slaughtered in the pub-
 lic abattoirs show naked-eye lesions of tuberculosis; and (4)
 that a proportion of the raw market milk, varying in different
 parts of the country from 2 to 13 per cent, with an average fig-
 ure of 6.7 per cent, contains living tubercle bacilli. So far
 as man is concerned it is estimated: (1) that about 6 per cent
 of all deaths from tuberculosis are caused by the bovine type of
 bacillus; (2) that about 2,000 deaths, mostly in children, occur
 annually from this cause; (3) that at least 4,000 fresh cases of
 bovine infection develop each year; and (4) that an immense
 amount of suffering, invalidity, and often permanent deformity
 is caused by this bacillus. The figures relating to the inci-
 dence of fresh cases, it may be mentioned, were calculated on
 the basis of notifications published by the Registrar General;
 since there is reason to believe that a considerable number of
 cases of tuberculosis, particularly those affecting the lymphatic
 glands, are not in fact notified, the figure of 4,000 may almost
 certainly be regarded as an under-estimate of the true frequency
 of bovine infection....The provision of a safe milk supply for
 the human population is reduced to fairly simple terms. It is
 agreed that the only classes of milk which can be considered
 safe from the risk of conveying tuberculosis are (1) milk ob-
 tained from herds certified under adequate control to be free
 from tuberculosis, and (2) milk that has been subjected to ef-
 ficient and controlled pasteurization, or other approved process
 of heat treatment. The ultimate aim must be to obtain all milk
 from tuberculosis-free herds, but as this in the near future is
 frankly unattainable, it is concluded that reliance must be
 placed on efficient pasteurization. This opinion is one that
 is being shared by an increasingly large proportion of medical
 men, who realize that under present conditions it is the only
 practicable safeguard against not only tuberculosis, but the
 numerous other diseases--such as typhoid fever, scarlet fever,
 diphtheria, septic sore throat, and undulant fever--which may
 be borne by milk. The subcommittee considers that the time has
 now come when pasteurization should be adopted on a larger scale.
 To this end it suggests that the Ministry of Health should draw
 up milk regulations which could be adopted by any of the larger
 local urban authorities...."

Prices

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 16 says: "Among those who believe in better prices for farm products and are willing to back their judgment is the International Harvester Company. This company offers to allow the buyers of tractors, combines, harvesters and threshers to settle for them on the basis of 70¢ for No.2 hard wheat (Chicago), 50¢ for No.2 yellow corn (Chicago) and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for middling cotton (New Orleans). If the average market quotation for these commodities is less than the above during the five-day period prior to the due date the buyer will be credited with the difference. For example, if his note specifies 600 bushels of wheat at 70¢ and the price is only 60¢ he will be credited with \$60. If the price is 70¢ he will get no credit, and if above 70¢ he will suffer no penalty. This scheme is interesting not merely as a stimulus to business but as evidence of confidence on the part of those whose prosperity depends on agriculture."

Timber
Farming

Scientific American for May says: "Reforestation of large tracts of land has been discussed at great length in recent years but not much attention has been given to the small farm wood and timber lot. Recently, however, W. K. Williams, of the Department of Agriculture, compiled a farmer's bulletin which cites almost a score of cases where farm timber cropping has yielded good returns. One farmer in Indiana, for example, reported that he sold 700 dollars' worth of forest products, built five farm buildings, and supplied posts and cordwood from a 20-acre tract he had acquired in 1900 just after it had been cut over. By 'farming' the woods, he had a good stand of timber left for which he was offered 3,000 dollars. Another farmer supplied his farm with fuel for 17 years and produced 16,000 board feet of construction timber from a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre tract. Of all the arguments that might be advanced in support of such planned cropping of the farm wood lot, perhaps the most cogent is the promise it holds out to the farmer of annual profits. The evidence gathered proves that profits can be made. By cropping his woods as he does corn; by cutting out the weed trees and the unhealthy and crippled ones so that the best trees have a chance to develop properly; and by cutting the good trees only when they are fully 'ripe,' the farmer may not only earn a cash dividend each year on loafing acres but may also enhance the value of his farm."

Tsetse
Fly In-
fection

London correspondence of the Journal of the American Medical Association for April 9 says: "The current view is that the blood of African game animals is the reservoir from which the tsetse fly derives trypanosomes for the infection of domestic animals. As a consequence there has been an agitation for years for the abolition of the present game reserves in Zululand and the destruction of the wild animals there. However, Doctor Warren, director of the Natal museum, announces that experiments by Mr. Davidson, a naturalist, have completely destroyed the accepted theory. Doctor Warren has carefully checked Mr. Davidson's results and is satisfied that the trypanosome responsible for

nagana infection of cattle is derived from the latex of certain plants on which the tsetse fly normally feeds and that infection from this source can be conveyed to domestic animals. He considers the proof complete that the tsetse fly in Zululand normally becomes infected with nagana trypanosomes by sucking this latex and not by sucking the blood of game animals."

Wheat Sit-
uation

Richard J. Mayer, writing under the title "What's Right with Wheat?" in Barron's for April 18, says: "Although the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board have spent millions of their respective governments' monies in endeavors to find the remedy for falling wheat prices, it remained for the world economic stagnation of the past 2½ years to work out effectively the solution. Soaring World War prices encouraged farmers throughout the world to plant new acreage to wheat. Because during the past 15 years, the world output has increased 32%, and the wheat-consuming population only 10%, an enormous glut accumulated. It took a price deflation to below the lowest cost-of-production levels to force farmers to curtail their acreage. Now, despite the obvious outer layer of blueness wrapped about the accumulated adverse oversupply statistics, the pertinent question is 'What's right with wheat?' For, although figures never lie, they sometimes present a deceiving picture for the future....It will be noted that, with the exception of the United States, the picture was of a healthier hue in all of the other large exporting countries. Moreover, Europe will probably be forced to refill its depleted wheat bins soon. There is the possibility also that the Continent may have overstayed the bear market in its wait for supplies. France's wheat-import quota has been raised to 45% as of April 2, the eighth rise since February 1, and the largest allowance permitted entrance into that country since the initiation of the quota system on November 30, 1929. This lowering of the rigid foreign wheat-import-quota bars, coming as it does during a period of severe economic retrenchment, is a significant indicator that the current French domestic crop of 269,630,000 bushels harvested last August, although 16.7% larger than the previous output, and augmented by an 11,000,000-bushel old crop carryover, and substantial offerings from its North African colonies, will be insufficient to carry the country through the tail-end of the crop season without aid from other exporting countries. Italy has also thrice lowered its import-quota bars to allow the entrance of more foreign grades, while Belgium, Holland, and the United Kingdom have recently also been active charterers of space. Germany may soon ease its import restrictions also, allowing the entrance of 40% foreign grades, compared with 20% at the present time...."

Wholesale
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending April 16 stands at 66.0 as compared with 65.7 for the week ending April 9. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0,

shows that an increase of approximately one-half of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of April 16, when compared with the week ending on April 9.

Wild Cattle . . . Nature (London) for March 26 says: "The appeal, to of Bri- which reference has been made has now been issued by the Zoolog-
tain . . . ical Society of London. Recognizing the particular interest of the famous herd of white park cattle at Chillingham Castle, and the impossibility of its maintenance, under present financial conditions, by the owner, the Earl of Tankerville, the Council has taken a lease of the park for seven years at a rental of 500 pounds annually. Of this sum the Council has promised to contribute 100 pounds annually for the seven years, and it appeals, through the three trustees appointed for the purpose, for assistance in raising the balance required. The cattle herd, which has been enclosed for many centuries, now consists of forty-four animals. It has always been left to follow its own devices, so that annually a master bull fights his way to supremacy, and the retreat of the cows to calve in the woods, where they conceal their young for nearly a fortnight, recalls the habits of the wild extinct ox, or urus, which inhabited prehistoric Britain. The cattle are so wild as to be unapproachable, but arrangements have been made whereby subscribers to the fund may have entry to the castle grounds and access to a safe place from which the herd may be viewed...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 25.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$8; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$6; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$7.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50 to \$5.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 66 7/8¢ to 68 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 66 7/8¢ to 68 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 52¢ to 53¢; No.2 hard winter*, Kansas City 51 1/2¢ to 52 1/2¢; Chicago 57¢; St.Louis 56 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, Kansas City 53¢; St.Louis 56 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 51¢ to 54¢ (Nom.); Chicago 57¢; St. Louis 55 1/2¢ to 56¢; No.1 white wheat, Portland 64¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 54¢ to 58¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 57¢ to 60¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 40¢ to 41 1/2¢; No.2

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

mixed corn, Kansas City 31 1/2¢ to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 32¢ to 33 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 33 1/2¢ to 34 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/4¢ to 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 34¢ to 35¢; Kansas City 31 1/2¢ to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/4¢ to 32¢; St. Louis 31¢ to 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats, Chicago 22 1/4¢ to 24 1/2¢; St. Louis 22 1/2¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22 3/8¢ to 23 3/8¢; Kansas City 23 1/2¢ to 27¢; Chicago 21¢ to 21 3/4¢; St. Louis 22¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 51¢ to 52¢; Chicago 48¢ to 55¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.33 1/2 to \$1.37 1/2.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$7.25-\$9 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in the East; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 57 1/2¢-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, \$2.75-\$3.75 per 50-pound sacks in city markets; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Raymondville. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.25 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$3.50-\$4.25 per western lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. Texas points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 1/2 inches up, \$1.25-\$1.37 1/2 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 5.83¢ per lb. On the same date one year ago the price stood at 9.42¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 6.02¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 6.03¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20 1/4¢; 91 score, 20¢; 90 score, 19 3/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 1/2 to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11 1/4 to 12¢; Young Americas, 11 1/2 to 12 1/4¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 15 1/2 to 17 3/4¢; Standards, 14 1/2 to 15 1/4¢; Rehandled Receipts, 13 1/4 to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 23

Section 1

April 27, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "The gage of battle over economies in the cost of Government was laid down last night by the House economy committee in a twenty-two-page defense of the omnibus retrenchment measure it is to bring to the floor today. The committee fixed upon \$200,000,000 as its official estimate of potential savings under the bill and asserted in its report the remedies recommended could be followed 'without impairing the efficiency of the Government.'

"Pay cuts for employees and reduction of allowances for war veterans were conceded by the committee to be the most disagreeable of the four principal medicines prescribed for the portly and ailing Federal budget, but it was said in their behalf they had been agreed upon and worked out as equitably as possible. The other two chief remedies proposed involve bureau reorganizations and consolidations, and miscellaneous eliminations and revisions of Government services...."

FORD ON FARM PLAN

The Associated Press today says: "Henry Ford of Detroit outlined to President Hoover yesterday his newest plan for saving factory workers about \$500 a year through combining farming and industry....The manufacturer explained he had spoken to Mr. Hoover of an experiment in progress on his Dearborn farm....Ford intimated his plan centered upon having big factories place their workers within reach of open country upon which they could conduct small scale, scientific farming. It was his belief, he asserted, that with a small piece of farm land, perhaps part of a community plot, a worker could raise sufficient foodstuffs to supply many of the needs of his family table while still retaining a factory job. He indicated he would make a more detailed statement of his plan shortly...."

FARM FINANCE

The press today says: "Paul Bestor, chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, yesterday told the Senate agriculture committee that the Frazier bill to refinance farm debts would destroy the farm-loan system. Mr. Bestor's opinion was given to the group as it met with agricultural and Government leaders in a general conference to discuss relief possibilities. The bill of Senator Frazier provides for loans $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest yearly financed by a bond and note issue to liquidate farm debts. Mr. Bestor said that the farmer undoubtedly would be benefited by cheaper money and more liberal loans, but added that under the existing system losses were large and would be much greater under more liberal policies...."

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN TRADE

A London dispatch today says: "Great Britain is considering cancellation of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement with a view to more equal distribution of trade between Russia and Great Britain, Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, told Parliament yesterday. He said the government had been impressed by the fact there was a large preponderance of sales of Russian products in Great Britain in return for comparatively small purchases of British goods by the Soviet...."

Section 2

Alabama Live-stock Project Manufacturers Record for April 21 says: "A movement to further a more diversified agricultural program for Alabama through development of its livestock industry was launched recently in Montgomery. The importance of the project is evidenced by the leadership of the movement....The initial meeting at Montgomery, writes P. O. Davis, was attended by more than 100 of Alabama's leaders in industry, banking, and agriculture, all representing capital aggregating \$1,500,000,000. The immediate objective of this group was organization of a livestock credit corporation (or a livestock bank) to provide money needed to promote the livestock industry in connection with general farming. Its obvious purpose was to finance livestock, wisely and constructively, for the success of the grower and also the investor. A committee was named by the chairman, Jesse B. Hearin, secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, to work out plans for launching the bank....There was evidence of the realization that agriculture and industry are inseparable in Alabama, that the welfare of each is involved in the welfare of the other. One can not prosper indefinitely at the expense of the other...It is expected that the proposed credit corporation will serve most of Alabama, but special attention will be given to the Black Belt where natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to livestock production. Beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and hogs fit into Black Belt farming for profit and success. This new organization will bring business men and bankers into the farming picture as never before. They will work with the extension service as an educational organization and with other forces engaged in agricultural improvement and development work. One of the most progressive agricultural sections of the South centers around Montgomery. For generations it was a great cotton-producing region. It is still an important cotton center; however, within the last generation this new industry which has appeared bids fair to outstrip cotton in its importance in the finances of the region. ..."

Business Cycle E. C. Harwood, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writing under the title "The Mechanism of the Deflation and Recovery Phases of the Business Cycle," in The Annalist for April 22, says: "One aspect of the business cycle, namely, the cause of recovery after deflation, seems to be especially puzzling to many bankers and business men. It is more or less generally assumed that a stimulant is needed to initiate the upward swing. Business is spoken of as being on 'dead center,' awaiting the starting impulse. Or it is sometimes said that a new invention is needed to provide the basis for new developments and a return of prosperity. Certain individuals have, in fact, even gone so far as to suggest deliberate inflation of the currency as an artificial respirator to be applied to the body economic. This writer believes that careful analysis of the relations between inflation, deflation and business activity will make clear the manner in which recovery is initiated; and will also establish the fact that stimulants are not only unnecessary but are more likely to retard recovery than to expedite it. The cause-and-

effect relationships underlying the business cycle will perhaps be illustrated most clearly by considering its money-credit aspects in relation to business activity. The present writer has previously pointed out that the boom phenomena are made possible by an excess of investment with respect to savings, and that the depression period is simply the deflationary process by which the essential long-run balance between savings and investment is restored...."

Cooperation

An editorial in Progressive Farmer-Ruralist for April 15-30 says: "It is customary in this country to attribute the splendid rural life and successful agriculture of Denmark too largely to cooperative marketing. Even many who have visited Denmark and claim to have made a study of its agriculture repeat this popular error. Cooperation is responsible for the splendid rural progress of Denmark, but it is cooperation in production, processing, manufacturing, and education, rather than in cooperation in marketing that has made Denmark the wonder land of rural life. The writer believes in the economic soundness of cooperative marketing of farm products and regards it as a necessity. In proportion to his ability and means he has given the movement constant and loyal support, but the benefits to this country would be much greater if we used Denmark as our model in cooperative production and processing, instead of holding up to the attention of our people what she has done in cooperative marketing of farm products, because she has done nothing very remarkable in that line. Long after Denmark had developed her dairy industry until it was the wonder of the world she was only marketing 14 per cent of her butter cooperatively, but at the same time she was making over 90 per cent of her butter in real cooperative creameries. The same is true in her pork production. There is a large measure of cooperation in the breeding and feeding of hogs and a very large per cent of the hogs produced are slaughtered and cured in their cooperative bacon factories, but long after Danish pork production had been developed to an extent and quality which had won it world-wide renown, a very small per cent of it was sold cooperatively. The purpose in calling attention to this popular American error is to point the way for American agriculture to learn a real lesson in cooperative agricultural production and processing, which if heeded would be worth many times more than anything that can be learned from Denmark in cooperative marketing."

Feather Industry

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for April says: "It is estimated that 80 to 90 per cent of the feathers required by manufacturers in Great Britain are imported from overseas, the bulk coming from China, Japan, America, Russia and other countries. There is no doubt that the disposal of feathers, as a by-product of the poultry industry, has been neglected in the past, and the imposition of a tariff should now provide the home producer with a suitable opportunity of competing with the foreigner. British manufacturers are prepared to accept large quantities of feathers should a regular supply be available,

but the merchant will not concern himself with small consignments, and this is the reason why he relies largely for his requirements on foreign supplies that arrive in the raw state in regular shiploads. The price paid for imported feathers is, no doubt, lower than that paid at home, and it is advisable, therefore, for poultry producers to cooperate, and so facilitate the handling of large quantities of feathers and maintain a continuity of supplies. There is a market for both white and colored feathers....Better prices are obtained when the feathers are graded....When it is realized that the value of the feathers imported into this country from foreign sources amounted, in 1931, to half-a-million pounds, the necessity for giving proper care to the disposal of feathers produced in this country will be apparent."

Florida
Gift

The Florida Times-Union for April 23 says: "Colonel and Mrs. Raymond Robins, nationally and internationally known, have made a splendid gift to the Nation, and, indirectly, to Florida, in the form of their 2,000-acre estate near Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida, together with all its buildings, equipment and land improvements, for use as a bird sanctuary and a plant, forestry and animal husbandry experiment station, as recently announced. The property included in the gift has a financial value of \$250,000, it is said. Its inherent and potential value is far greater...."

Foreign
Trade

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for April 26 says: "One of the most interesting sets of figures that has come out of the Department of Commerce is a tabulation of foreign trade by States....Compared with recent years our exports of domestic merchandise in 1931 were not large, the total being but \$2,378,000,000 compared with over \$5,000,000,000 in the two peak years of 1928 and 1929, but that has nothing to do with the proportionate benefit. When more than 1,400,000 workers, earning over \$1,500,000,000 in wages are employed in the production of commodities for export, there can be no doubt of the general benefit of this class of trade....But the significance of the department's tabulation lies mainly in the distribution of the trade. Twelve of the States originated exports amounting to more than \$60,000,000 each, thirty were in the \$10,000,000 class, and there were only six States that exported less than \$1,000,000 each. There has been more or less said about the 'Industrial East' in some political discussions, but it may be surprising to some to learn that in proportion to population other sections are more interested in foreign trade than the East. Texas, for instance, with a total of exports valued at \$324,000,000, ranks next to New York State. Most of these exports were products of the soil and on a reasonable calculation would represent \$200,000,000 paid in wages. There would be another surprise for anyone who believes that such States as Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and many other agricultural States are not interested in foreign trade, as their contributions range all the way from ten to a hundred million each. The figures tell their own story--every section of the country has a substantial interest in foreign trade."

Water Trans- An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 14 says:
 portation "Corn is being moved to all Pacific coast ports by water from
 Rates the Middle Western States as a result of the low all-water costs
 of freight charges. The grain is coming by the Federal barge
 lines down the Mississippi River, being transferred at New Or-
 leans to steamship lines by way of the Panama Canal. Two of
 these shipments of corn from the Middle West are scheduled for
 Portland, one of 1,000 tons and another of 500 tons. Other par-
 cels are being discharged at Seattle, San Francisco and Los
 Angeles. Most of this corn is for chicken feed. The opening up
 of the Columbia and Snake Rivers to navigation may be more or
 less negligible in quantity shipments, but it will be far more
 than negligible in the matter of freight rates. There are those
 who contend that the opening of the Columbia and Snake Rivers to
 navigation is not worth the cost, just as powerful railroad in-
 terests have battled against the inauguration of the barge lines
 on the Mississippi. In both cases the question resolves itself
 into one of lower freight rates."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 26.--Grain: No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis
 67 1/2 to 69 1/2¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 67 1/2 to
 69 1/2¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 53 1/4 to 54¢; No.2 hard
 winter* Kansas City 53 to 53 1/2¢; Chicago 58 1/2¢; St. Louis
 58¢; No.1 S.R. winter St. Louis 57 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. winter Kansas
 City 51 1/2 to 54 1/2¢; Chicago 58 1/2¢; St. Louis 57 to 57 1/2¢;
 No.1 W. Wh. Portland 64¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* 54 1/8 to 58 1/8¢; No.1
 Durum (Duluth) 57 1/8 to 60 1/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 40 1/8 to
 41 5/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis
 32 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 32 1/2 to 34¢; No.2 yellow
 corn Kansas City 34 to 35¢; St. Louis 33¢; No.3 yellow corn
 Minneapolis 34 to 36¢; Kansas City 32 to 34¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to
 33¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 23 to
 24 1/2¢; St. Louis 23¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 5/8 to
 23 5/8¢; Kansas City 23 1/2 to 27¢; Chicago 21 3/4 to 22 3/4¢;
 St. Louis 22 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 51 to
 52¢; Chicago 48 to 55¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.32 to
 \$1.36.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, .
 steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.25; cows,
 good and choice, \$3.75 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and
 choice \$5.50 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$6; feeder
 and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4 to \$6; heavy
 weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.30 to \$3.75; light
 lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4; slaughter
 pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75 (soft or oily
 hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter
 sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50 to \$5.65.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; 67¢-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$2.50-\$3.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.75-\$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$3.50-\$4.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1.12½-\$1.37½ per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20½¢; 91 score, 20¼¢; 90 score, 20¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10½ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11¼ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11½ to 12¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 16 to 18¼¢; Standards, 15½ to 15¾¢; Rehandled Receipts, 14¼ to 14½¢.

Average price spot cotton in nine designated markets (Savannah, holiday) declined one point to 5.78¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price of the same nine markets stood at 9.27¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 5.98¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 5.99¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 24

Section 1

April 28, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT ON CONDITIONS

President Hoover yesterday voiced an appeal for national cooperation among all governmental units to insure drastic economies and tax reductions as vital factors in speeding economic recovery throughout the country, according to the press today. Addressing a special session of the conference of Governors, at Richmond, Va., the President declared that responsibility for sharp revision in Government economics lay not alone with the Federal administration but with the State and local governments as well. He asserted that all should join in the common cause to meet the stress of current problems. Mr. Hoover traced the growth in national expenditures in setting forth his contention that real economies must be effected, and went on to assert that taxation must be kept at a minimum and that coordination in allocation of tax sources must be studied.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "The House salary-slash handicap got off to a surprise start last night when members decisively voted to cut no Federal salaries under \$2,500. The vote came on a substitute amendment offered by Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, following eight hours of debate on the economy committee's \$200,000,-000 retrenchment program. If the amendment stays in the bill, Government workers' pay will be cut 11 per cent, with \$2,500 exemption, displacing \$1,000 exemption proposed by the economy committee....Decision to adjourn was reached when members ...prepared to vote on another amendment to save Saturday half holidays for Government workers....This vote will be the first order of business when the House convenes at noon today...."

INCOME TAX LEGISLATION

The press today says: "The highest tax rates since the financial crisis of the World War were written into the new revenue bill yesterday by a combination of Republican and Democratic votes in the Senate finance committee. This bipartisan coalition doubled the normal individual income levies, raised the corporation tax to new heights, and accepted the high inheritance and gift taxes voted by the House. It also voted to make the salaries of Presidents and Federal judges serving hereafter subject to the income tax and to make war compensation payments to veterans subject to taxation...."

STONE URGES FUNDS

The press today states that credit expansion and funds to finance Farm Board wheat were advocated yesterday before the Senate agriculture committee by Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board, as a means of diminishing farm difficulties. Mr. Stone is quoted as saying: "The purchasers of our wheat and cotton in other countries lack the funds with which to buy our surpluses. We recommend to meet this condition provisions of adequate credit to move the surpluses out of the country into consumption in places where they would otherwise not be used...."

Business

Section 2

The Business Week for April 27 says: "There is a slight belated touch of spring in some of the recent business statistics, in spite of the solid frost of fear and defeatism in the financial atmosphere....In most of the important indicators, allowing for the usual seasonal factors, the discouraging decline of recent months seems to have stopped, and in some a slight improvement has appeared....Steel activity, especially in the independent concerns, is being sustained by a slowly rising stream of automotive orders....Electric power production appears to be straightening out to a stabilization level, and building contracts likewise are supported by some improvement in public construction work as the season opens....Merchandise freight movement and check payments have picked up a bit, possibly reflecting some spring stimulus in retail trade....Federal Reserve efforts to force credit expansion and checkmate danger of other direct inflationary devices continue encouragingly aggressive, but member bank response is still slow. Reserves and deposits are piling up in the leading centers under the influence of large-scale open-market operations, but the member banks still seem reluctant to give steady and decisive support to security markets in face of declining confidence and fiscal uncertainties, and credit contraction continues....But basic banking conditions are certainly better, and seem to be establishing a bottom on which some business improvement is possible if political disturbance can be avoided and the depressive insanity of the public can be overcome."

Egg Yolk
Protein

The Journal of the American Medical Association for April 23 says: "Eggs, particularly those of birds, have long had a respected place in the human dietary. In the early days of the development of nutrition as a separate field of science, the peculiar food value of eggs was recognized. The yolk, especially, was held in esteem as a supplement to milk; it was known to contain, in a peculiarly useful form, iron, which the latter lacked. Subsequent studies have shown that the content of iron in the egg yolk can not be influenced by the diet of the hen. The yolk of the hen's egg is a rich source both of vitamin A and of the anti-rachitic factor, both of which vary in concentration according to the richness of the feed in these factors. Vitamins B, G and E have also been demonstrated in the yolk. There is a considerable amount of fat and nonsaponifiable lipid material in this part of the egg, and the proteins of the yolk have been shown to satisfy the amino-acid requirements for maintenance and growth. In a recent review, Jukes and Kay have summarized the available knowledge of the proteins and have pointed out repeatedly the unsatisfactory state of our information concerning them. There are two principal proteins in the yolk, vitellin and livetin, present in the ratio of 4-to 1. The former is always loosely combined with lecithin but may readily be separated from it by boiling with alcohol. When so treated, vitellin is insoluble in water and almost insoluble in salt solutions and dilute alkali but still contains phosphorus. Livetin, on the other hand, contains

considerable sulphur and behaves like a pseudoglobulin. It appears that the two proteins are not even in loose chemical combination in the egg yolk; the vitellin is a product of the activity of the egg-forming gland and is characteristic of the yolk as casein is of milk, whereas there is evidence for considering that livetin is closely related to the serum globulin of the hen's blood and is derived from that source....As pointed out by the Toronto investigators, it is striking that the available data on the proteins of egg yolk are so unsatisfactory, in view of the importance of this food material in poultry husbandry and in human nutrition. There is a curious mixture of legend and fact bearing on the chemical composition of egg yolk, the clarification of which, as so frequently happens, awaits the development of suitable analytic chemical methods."

Grape Juice in Africa A Cape Town dispatch to the New York Times of April 24 says: "Outside of the vendetta between General Hertzog and General Smuts, one of the matters most interesting to the public here at present is the grape-juice craze. South Africa has suddenly awakened to a realization of the fact that this drink tickles the palate more than wine, beer, whisky or any other beverage sanctioned by British tradition....The new soft drink is being manufactured by the Wine Growers Association of South Africa, Ltd., a strong cooperative, with headquarters in Paarl and Stellenbosch, near here. It is alcohol-less...."

Home Electrical Equipment An editorial in New England Homestead for April 23 says: "Addressing New England's recent first rural electrification institute, Miss Thomas of Worcester (Mass.) extension service reported an interview with one of the typical home makers in that county. The aim was to learn what the average farm home considered most important in the way of electric equipment. Lights were given first position, followed in order by electric water pump, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, electric range, refrigerator, the usual run of toaster and small equipment, then radio. Without doubt others would change the order of importance. For instance, the Worcester home maker placed refrigerator sixth because she used the one in the dairy house and could wait for one in the household. Miss Moss of the Litchfield (Ct.) extension service brought out the point that many farm wives are not convinced that electric equipment will do all that the catalogs tell about. She thinks more and better advertising would help here, mentioning washing machines as an example. Farm women are sold to these machines because the manufacturer has followed a consistent and constructive policy of publicity. Electric range and other equipment firms could profit from that experience. Both of these extension workers hit straight from the shoulder and convinced the 'higher ups' in the electrification movement that farm women are not to be ignored in extending electrification into rural areas."

Iowa Taxation An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for April 25 says: "A general committee covering the whole State was named in Iowa to study possible methods for effecting State and county economy in government. This committee has just reported, with 15 recommendations which have received tentative approval by local county retrenchment committees working in co-operation with the State body. It seems that real estate assessments are made every two years in Iowa, and the committee wants this changed to once in four years, thereby halving the assessment expenses. Also, it is recommended that the tax rate be made such that it applies to the assessed valuation instead of the taxable valuation, which is one-fourth the assessed. This would abolish an endless amount of costly work in arithmetic. The assessment and levy books would be combined, thus effecting another substantial saving. County and State officers are elected in Iowa for only two years; the term would be lengthened to four years, thus splitting election costs in two. It is estimated this change would save the State \$600,000. Too many different kinds of account books for counties now make double the expense of bookkeeping; this would be remedied by standard and simplified books. The offices of coroner and school district treasurer would be abolished if this report is accepted, the sheriff would act as coroner when required. This would reduce the number of officers in the State by several hundred, with corresponding savings. As a means of enforcing collection of personal taxes, no person could get a license to drive a car until he could show all personal taxes paid. The county treasurer would be the issuing office for all licenses except marriage licenses, thus permitting abolishment of several other offices whose chief duty is making out licenses. Many changes in school laws are suggested, whereby to simplify and cheapen operating costs. Transportation of school children would be centralized and simplified, to the effect of saving \$2,200,000, according to estimates. Various minor changes in school laws would also permit of further savings."

Stabilizing Sterling An editorial in Barron's for April 25 says: "England's experience since she sent the pound sterling adrift may be summed up in the statement that she has regained control of her own finances, and is no longer at the mercy of nervous foreign lenders of short money in London. Actual improvement in trade has been temporary and unimportant. Domestic prices have, on the whole, registered an advance about equivalent to the decline in the gold value of sterling. The actual rise of 8% in English prices has been in the face of a decline of nearly twice as much in external gold prices, so that a substantial parity with exchange has been maintained. All parties in England are agreed that some time or other the pound should be again linked to gold. None has any idea when or at what ratio this will be possible. England is still at heart for free trade as a principle, and protection is but a temporary--and essentially a fighting--expedient. A remarkable phenomenon in her experience has been the ability of the pound to hold its favored position in the settlement of trade balances between other nations. This is all

the more remarkable because the market for forward exchange in London has not developed in anything like the degree that might have been expected, due to the fact that the nations which have been accustomed to settle their transactions in sterling have thus far shown a disposition to assume the risks that ordinarily attend operations in an unanchored exchange and have not, to any great extent, sought to protect themselves by 'covering' in exchange futures. While it is true that there is a futures market, it is not as yet nearly large enough to permit of general hedging, and no demand has yet manifested itself for such a market. It is a striking demonstration of the value of 'good will' in business and the force of tradition. Repatriation of British capital has been a feature of the past six months, and the general sentiment of the people is seemingly 'bullish' on the future of the pound. This has manifested itself in speculation which has annoyed, not a little, the governmental experts who have desired that stabilization should ultimately take place upon as low a ratio as possible for obvious reasons connected with public debt and taxes. But for the present all attempts to control the exchange have been suspended, and the pound is free to find its own level."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 27.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 66 3/4 to 68 3/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 66 3/4 to 68 3/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 53 to 53 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 52 3/4 to 53¢; St. Louis 57 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 57¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 52 1/4 to 54 1/2¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 56 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 63 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 53 7/8 to 57 7/8¢; No.1 Durum Duluth 56 7/8 to 59 7/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 40 to 41 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 32 1/2 to 34¢; St. Louis 32 1/2; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 to 36¢; St. Louis 33¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 36¢; Kansas City 33 to 35¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 22 3/4 to 23 1/2¢; St. Louis 23¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 7/8 to 23 7/8¢; Kansas City 23 1/2 to 27¢; Chicago 21 to 23¢; St. Louis 22 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 51 to 52¢; Chicago 47 to 55¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.32 to \$1.36.

Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\$4 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.35 to \$3.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.75 to \$5.65.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $20\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, $20\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, $20\frac{1}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13ϕ ; Single Daisies, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 16 to $18\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Standards, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Rehandled Receipts, $14\frac{1}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price Middling spot cotton in nine designated markets (Savannah, holiday, April 26) advanced 10 points to 5.88¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the average for the same nine markets stood at 9.16¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 6.07¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 6.08¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 57½-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8.50-\$9 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$2.50-\$3.25 per 50-pound sacks in city markets; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Raymondville. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.50-\$2 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$3.50-\$4.25 per western lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$2.75 f.o.b. Corpus Christi Section. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1.12½-\$1.37½ per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 25

Section 1

April 29, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "The House of Representatives last night settled the Federal pay-cut issue for the time being on the basis of an eleven per cent reduction in all salaries in excess of \$2,500 save those fixed by the Constitution. This proposition, a drastic modification of the plan recommended by the House economy committee, was adopted after decisively rejecting President Hoover's proposal to compel employees to take a month's holiday next year without pay. The action was taken by the body sitting as a committee of the whole House and is subject to reversal or further modification when the omnibus economy bill comes before the House proper...."

TAX AND TARIFF BILLS

The press today says: "After a heated controversy and reversing the action taken several hours earlier, the Senate finance committee yesterday swept the tax bill clean of tariff rates and blocked efforts to insert an import tax on copper into the measure....Yesterday's action marked the first time since the bill came from the ways and means committee that it has not contained taxes on imported commodities. Further efforts to restore to the bill the tariff rates on oil and coal, stricken out yesterday, will be made today in connection with a proposal to insert a tariff on lumber and wood pulp...."

"While the Senate committee was engaged in clearing tariff rates out of the tax bill, the House approved by a vote of 202 to 171 the changes made by the Senate in the Democratic tariff bill, which now goes to the President for his approval. He is expected to veto it. The measure does not change any specific rates in the Hawley-Smoot Act, but deprives the President of his tariff-making power under the flexible clause, changes some of the administrative provisions of the law, requests the President to initiate a movement for an international economic conference to consider lowering present tariff walls and eliminating barriers to trade and authorizes the President to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements...."

HOG TRADING SUSPENDED

A Chicago dispatch today states that the Chicago Live Stock Exchange has suspended trading in future deliveries of hogs until "there is a demand for that sort of market," Charles A. Wilson, president, said yesterday. Trading in hog futures was established on March 1, 1930, and was of good volume until September, 1931, Mr. Wilson said, but then it began to fall.

ROAD BUILDERS MEETING

The press today says: "That two of the gravest problems confronting the Nation today--unemployment and the improvement of street and highway safety--can best be solved by the single remedy of road construction is the theme of the annual meeting of the American Road Builders Association now in session at Washington....W. R. Smith, retiring president of the association, summarized the industry's position today when he said that the outstanding objective of highway work now is to create jobs...."

Section 2

Business

In a summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of March and April, the Federal Reserve Board says: "Industrial activity was in smaller volume in March than in February, although usually little change is reported at this season, and the number of employees at factories was also reduced, contrary to seasonal tendency. Volume of reserve bank credit decreased in March, but showed a considerable growth in the first three weeks of April. Money rates continued to decline. Output of industrial products, as measured by the board's seasonally adjusted index, declined from 70 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in February to 68 per cent in March. Daily output at steel mills and automobile factories decreased, contrary to seasonal tendency, and activity at woolen mills declined sharply to the lowest level in recent years. Cotton consumption by domestic mills continued at the February rate, although sales of cotton cloth declined, and output of shoes increased considerably; in both these industries production was at about the same rate as a year ago. Activity in the lumber industry, which recently has been at a level about 45 per cent lower than last year, increased by more than the usual seasonal amount. Output of coal also increased considerably during March but declined in early April. Volume of factory employment and payrolls decreased from February to March, although an increase is usual at this season. There were substantial reductions in working forces in the steel, automobile, machinery, and furniture industries, as well as at woolen and silk mills, while clothing and shoe factories showed additions to their working forces. Value of building contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, showed some increase of a seasonal character during March and the first half of April and was approximately one-third as large as last year. Rail shipments of merchandise, which ordinarily increase in March, showed little change, and sales at department stores in leading cities increased by less than the estimated seasonal amount...."

Dairy Show

Pennsylvania Farmer for April 30 says: "The National Postponed Dairy Exposition will not be held this year. It was founded in 1906 and has been an annual event ever since, except in 1915, when foot-and-mouth disease prevented it. The next show will be held at St. Louis, Mo., probably in October, 1933."

Forbes

B. C. Forbes, writing under the title "Has the Financial Tide Turned?" in Forbes for May 1, says: "The monetary tide has definitely turned. The business tide has not yet definitely turned. Neither can it be said that security markets have definitely turned upwards. The first development, however, should lead to the second and third unless something wholly unforeseen happens. Betterment in banking and monetary conditions can not be disputed. Bank re-openings now match bank closings. Hoarded currency continues to reappear. Rates for money and for bankers' acceptances in Wall Street have unmistakably declined."

Gold exports have ceased to be a considerable factor. Collateral loans have dwindled. More significant and important, the Federal Reserve has announced and inaugurated a bond-buying policy. Its purchases may exceed \$100,000,000 weekly. This should stimulate freer lending by banks. It should before long likewise have a stimulating influence upon business, securities and prices. Meanwhile, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation continues to finance needy railroads. By absorbing half of maturing railway obligations and loans, bankers and investors are furnished with fresh funds. This, too, can not but have beneficial effect. The Glass-Steagall Act is operating most satisfactorily...It will thus be seen that strictly financial foundations for recovery have been and are being laid....European developments are mixed. Just what will be done about reparations and about war debts isn't clear. That some workable compromise will be effected is altogether likely, although such compromise may not be entirely pleasing to American taxpayers. Events in Britain are most inspiring. Not only has Britain paid off large banking obligations here and in France, not only has she balanced her budget, not only has sterling exhibited pronounced strength, but trade has improved, some four hundred foreign factories are being or are to be established inside Britain's new tariff wall, and, still more gratifying, the unemployed total has been cut down half-a-million. In short, Britain is the first major nation to lead the world towards that revival which the United States had hoped to originate....Almost every student of economic history agrees that rare bargains are available in stocks and bonds, and that some day the quotations now current will look wholly absurd. However, not enough of those who have the will have now the means to make purchases, while many who have the means are holding off lest still more irrational levels be reached before general business advances sufficiently to be recognized by all. The general price level has continued to sag, though much more mildly than last year. Wheat has done best, due to foreshadowed shrinkage in production. We have the anomalous spectacle of a nation hoping and praying that its harvests will prove disappointing!...The chances favor a preponderance of favorable rather than unfavorable developments in the near future. It is something to have laid financial foundations therefor."

Extension

An editorial in California Cultivator for April 23 Service says: "We have heard so much about the heavy expense incurred through the employment of county farm advisers that we had almost come to believe that possibly by doing away with this service a natural saving in taxes could be made, especially since a great many farmers argue that farm advisers, by showing people how to produce more, only add to our overproduction troubles. However, in view of the fact that the services of these men are free as far as the individual county is concerned and that only the office and incidental expenses are paid out of county tax money, the cost so far as the taxpayers is concerned is insignificant... Of course as in every other profession or calling, there are good and poor farm advisers, but the average in this State, we believe, is good, and in most cases at least, if a farmer doesn't get value

received out of the service, it's because he refuses to use it. We should remember that the best doctor in the world can't cure us of our ills if we refuse to take the medicine he prescribes."

Penguin
Eggs

A London dispatch to the press of April 25 says: "Penguin eggs are London's newest table delicacy. They come from South Africa and sell for \$2 a dozen, but they are twice as big as hen's eggs. Penguin eggs taste like plover eggs. Epicures say they are nourishing, easily digestible and contain much organic phosphorous. The South African Government is sponsoring exportation of the eggs to Great Britain."

Price
Cutting
Abuse

An editorial in The Saturday Evening Post for April 30 says: "One of the surest ways to prevent a return of confidence in this country is constantly to harp upon, exaggerate and over-emphasize the element of price cutting in the retail field. Confidence is by no means wholly bound up with questions of banking, Government finance, taxation and gold holdings. If the public loses faith in established merchandise values and in the retail-price structure, injury is inflicted just as though banks were closing and governments failing to balance their budgets. Everyone knows the effects of predatory and destructive operations in retail-price cutting; the evils of excessive under-selling, of selling below manufacturers' cost, must be patent to every shopper. J. R. Sprague in an article in The Saturday Evening Post pointed out conclusively that price-cutting sprees carry losses all the way back to laborers as well as farmers, so that in the end people who have bought merchandise below manufacturers' cost give out in charity what they save on purchased goods. A woman may be pleased at an extraordinary bargain until she stops to think that if her own husband were cut as much as the labor which went into the making of the article, neither she nor her husband would have enough to eat....All of which means the loss of goodwill in trade. Thus, from every angle the current insistence upon price cutting is to be regretted. One of the first real signs of the business recovery which all of us so anxiously desire will come when there is an abatement in the mad scramble to cut retail prices below production costs."

Reforestation
in Scot-
land

The famous deer forests of Scotland, which have but a scant timber growth, are doomed in the ambitious plans of that government to plant new forests. About 500,000 acres of those places are already set aside for reforestation, and a Glasgow forester recently visited the United States to study our methods. During the World War about 150,000 acres of timber in Scotland were cut down to supply lumber for war purposes. That area is also being replanted with trees.(Press, Apr. 28.)

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Journal of Home Economics for May says: "An important source of the special information required by home economics extension workers is the Bureau of Home Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of its studies and publications are also useful to social workers in general, as, for example, its bulletins and charts on food for young children; its simple, practical bulletins on children's clothing and exhibits of self-help garments; its studies of budgets and standards of living and of the time required for various household activities, including the care of children. A special study of budgets and methods of budgeting is being made in cooperation with the committee on the family of the National Conference of Social Work. During the last year, the bureau has been giving special attention to adequate low-priced diets, especially for children and nursing and pregnant mothers; a regular service of press releases and special popular leaflets have been used to disseminate such information; and much special assistance about low-income diets and budgets has been given at the request of relief agencies."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

April 28.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.20 to \$3.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.75 to \$5.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 64 1/4 to 66 1/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 64 1/4 to 66 1/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 50 3/4 to 51 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 50 1/4 to 51 1/4¢; Chicago 56 1/2 to 57¢; St.Louis 56¢ (Nom.); No.1 S. R. Winter St. Louis 54 1/4¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 51 1/4¢; Chicago 56 1/2¢; St. Louis 54 to 54 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 60 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 50 1/2 to 54 1/2¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 53 1/2 to 56 1/2¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 37 5/8 to 39 1/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 to 32 1/2¢; Chicago 32 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 to 33¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 1/2 to 35¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; Kansas City 31 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 31 to 32¢;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

St. Louis 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 22 1/2 to 25¢; St. Louis 22 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 1/8 to 23 1/8¢; Kansas City 23 to 26 1/2¢; Chicago 22 to 22 1/2¢; St. Louis 21 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 51 to 53¢; Chicago 47 to 55¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.32 to \$1.36.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 57½-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8.75-\$9.12½ per double-head barrel in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$2.25-\$3 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.65 f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$3.75-\$4 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$2.60-\$2.65 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1.12½-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20 to 20½¢; 91 score, 20¢; 90 score, 20¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10½¢ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11 to 11½¢; Young Americas, 11¼ to 12¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York were (Urner-Barry Company quotations): Special Packed, 17 to 18½¢; Standards, 16 to 16½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15¾¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points to 5.82¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.11¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 5.97¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 5.94¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLV, No. 26

Section 1

April 30, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "Congressional reaction against incisive economy methods gained headway in the House yesterday when ~~several~~ assaults on the Democratic omnibus savings bill brought items rejected to \$67,000,000. Helpless before the attack, leaders saw whole sections lifted from their measure. Members refused to discontinue vocational education allowances, balked at abolishing Army, Navy and Panama transport services, and wrote a \$1,000,000 printing appropriations increase into the bill. One substantial economy was retrieved from the debris, and this could not be estimated in terms of immediate savings. Members approved omnibus authority for the President to reorganize the Government, subject to congressional veto....

"Other savings of smaller scope were authorized yesterday, bringing curtailments approved to date to \$30,000,000. These included \$2,500,000 from Shipping Board reorganization, \$750,000 from discarded plans for the West Potomac Park heating plant, and \$725,000 from increased service charges by the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards and the Commerce Department...."

EUROPE AND WHEAT

The Associated Press today says: "George S. Milnor, general manager of both the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation, told Chairman Stone of the Farm Board yesterday that European market conditions for the sale of North American wheat were bright. He recently visited European wheat importing countries...."

HARVESTER GUARANTEES CANADA WHEAT PRICE

A Regina, Saskatchewan, dispatch today states that the International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd., has guaranteed a price of 77 cents a bushel, Winnipeg, for No. 1 Northern wheat, according to a statement by Charles Morrison, Chicago, director of sales in Canada. The report says: "The guarantee applies to the 40 per cent payment due this year on future 1932 purchases of any of the company's machines. Morrison said the plan is similar to the one recently announced by the company in the United States."

GERMANY REDUCES WHEAT DUTY

A Berlin dispatch today states that the duty on foreign wheat has been reduced 50 marks to 180 marks (currently about \$42.60) a ton until June 20 at 15 of the 100 flour mills permitted to grind foreign wheat. The report says: "The step was taken to cover the country's wheat shortage, and American officials estimated that the amount imported under the decree probably would run around 100,000 tons."

AUSTRALIAN RELIEF PLAN

A Melbourne dispatch April 21 says: "Prime Minister Joseph Lyons April 20 announced a cooperative plan among the commonwealth and four Australian states for relief of unemployment by flotation of state loans and commonwealth contributions totaling 3,000,000 pounds (currently about \$11,310,000.)"

Section 2

American Institute of Cooperation
tion An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 21 says: "The preliminary program of the eighth annual summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation has just come to our desk. The dates are August 1 to 6, four months hence. The place Durham, N.H.. The program as indicated bristles with business--sound, searching, studious, cooperative business. There is something impressive about this cooperative institute program. It indicates so definitely the business-like character of the development and maintenance of the cooperative movement. It shows so conclusively that the movement is not a spasmodic gesture but rather a big, fundamental, sane and altogether sound undertaking in which and by which producers of farm crops and products purpose to market their goods more efficiently...."

Aviation in Fire Prevention
tion An editorial in The Miami Herald for April 20 says: "It is about time that this section of Florida began to take on advanced ways with regard to aviation in industry, if we are to keep pace with California and the Southwest. All this winter south Florida has been covered with smoke, and thousands of acres of fine Everglades land have burned to worthless ashes because we had no fire control in the dry season. Yet, in a fine new base paid for by this city, several Federal Government planes rest month after month, used only to give training to naval reserve fliers. Under a proper co-ordination between Federal, State and local authorities, those planes could be used as fire patrols over the Everglades, and as fire extinguishing agencies. What finer training could young aviators have than patrolling the Everglades, with emergency landing fields located so as to make their flying safe? What better practice could any service corps give than aiming fire extinguishing chemicals at and around young fires, discovered in their infancy and blotted out before they can spread out of control? The airplane will be the salvation of the Everglades if our people only awake to its importance...."

Massachusetts Poultry Testing
Testing An editorial in New England Homestead for April 23 says: "Massachusetts poultry flocks have established a new record for freedom from pullorum disease. During the season which closed March 31 a total of more than 420,000 blood samples from birds in 455 different flocks were tested and less than 1% of the samples tested showed a positive reaction, indicating the presence of the disease. This was the largest number of birds ever tested in a single season in the Bay State. Of the flocks which were completely tested, 180 were found to be free from pullorum disease, while 175 flocks partially tested were found free. In Barnstable and Suffolk Counties no diseased birds were found among those tested, while Plymouth County, which had the largest number of tests, also had the largest number of completely tested flocks which proved to be disease free. Massachusetts was one of the first states to offer a testing service to poultrymen who wanted to rid their flocks of pullorum disease, one of the most serious diseases attacking the poultry flock, and

causing severe losses among chicks each year. Testing in the Bay State started in 1919. We are told by the State college that for the past several years Massachusetts has enjoyed the reputation of having more tested and disease-free flocks than any other State in the Union, which is, indeed, a splendid reputation for her poultry men to possess. The testing season just closed makes still stronger her name as a source of healthy stock."

Wholesale
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending April 23 stands at 65.8 as compared with 66.0 for the week ending April 16. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that a decrease less than one-third of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of April 23, when compared with the week ending on April 16.

Wild
Turkeys
of Ar-
kansas

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for April 16 says: "The State of Illinois is going into the poultry business of a peculiar sort. It is making a start in the hatching and rearing of wild turkeys. The start is on a very modest scale, but perhaps some day the wild turkey farms of Illinois will be the cynosure of visitors from other States—who can tell. Among the tracts of land which are owned by the State and held for park or conservation purposes, is one of 3,278 acres down in Union County, in the southern part of the State. It is wild land, being little changed from its condition when the first white men came to that region. Most of it is grown up to timber, but there are cleared spaces of about 120 acres, a fairly good-sized farm. The land contains several buildings, including a house for the residence of the keeper. Here the State began two years ago an experiment in raising wild turkeys. A flock of 35 wild turkeys were secured from a breeder in the Ozarks of Arkansas....The woodland of the Union County public farm is said to be ideal for the breeding of wild turkeys. These birds were plentiful in the pioneer days of Illinois; in fact, many a family of the first white settlers of McLean County obtained their meat supply by use of the trusty rifle in shooting down the turkeys which roosted in the woods. To save the birds from extinction and thus preserving one of the interesting features of wild animal life of the State, is the plan of the experiment now under way. In these days of many-sided attacks on tax-spending agencies, the wild turkey farm of Illinois may not escape, but its cost is said to be very small, consisting mostly of the modest compensation of the custodian."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLV, No. 27

Section 1

May 2, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "Congressional activities this week are expected to go far toward determining whether it will be necessary to hold a summer session or whether final adjournment may be taken on June 10. Disposition of the tax bill and economy program may be the obstacles to final adjournment in June. For several weeks the opinion has been widely held that the fight which is brewing over the tariff rates in the tax bill may make it necessary for Congress to return to Washington after the political conventions. It now appears also that the situation developing over efforts to reduce the costs of the Federal Government may require the attention of Congress this summer.

"The refusal of the House to accept proposals for reducing the operation of the Government while at the same time it has accepted Senate proposals making substantial cuts in the sums appropriated to each department has created a situation which is causing alarm in many quarters...."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PLANS FARM SURVEY

The New York Times of May 1 states that a "complete survey of the history of agriculture" will be made by a group of prominent educators and economists, according to Dr. Harry J. Carman, professor of history at Columbia University. The report says:

"Aided by the United States Department of Agriculture, the research is to trace the American farm problem back 300 years, Dr. Carman said. This survey, it is hoped, will provide background for a plan for permanent rather than temporary agricultural relief. It will appear as 'Columbia University Studies in the History of American Agriculture' and will be the only history of its kind. The first findings will be published next fall, according to present plans, by the Columbia University Press...."

SPLIT ATOM ANNOUNCED

A London dispatch today says: "The atom has not only been split but an element has been transmuted into another element-- atoms of hydrogen have been turned into atoms of that rare and commercially valuable gas, helium. This is the astonishing claim of two young scientists, Dr. J. D. Cockroft and Dr. E. T. S. Walton, working in the Cavendish laboratory at Cambridge University, of which laboratory Lord Ernest Rutherford is the director....Lord Rutherford yesterday described the result of the three years' work of Dr. Cockroft and Dr. Walton as a 'discovery of great importance.' It is difficult yet, he added, to say to what the discovery might lead...."

AUSTRIA PLANS EMBARGOES

A Vienna dispatch April 30 states that the Austrian cabinet council has decided to present to parliament a list of proposed import embargoes. The report says: "...Austrian farmers have demanded exclusion of United States fats, lard and canned goods, imports of which now total more than \$1,000,000. Sugar, southern fruits, cotton cloth, shoes and automobile tires and other rubber goods are almost certain to be on the prohibited list...."

Section 2

Automobile Industry Pointing out that one in ten of the Nation's gainfully employed persons is dependent on the automobile industry for livelihood, Alfred Reeves in the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal describes plans for gearing car production to demand, improving the financial and sales policies of dealers and giving purchasers greater values. "When improvement sets in for the motor car industry, general business recovery will surely follow," he declares. In line with policies of improvement in the industry, he says, 1932 will show fewer and better dealers, as a large number of poorly financed or managed dealerships are being eliminated, resulting in a better basis of competition. Other factors of dealer aid are more lenient methods in developing quotas, rearrangements of territories and contracts to strengthen the position of the retailers and make for more efficient selling methods, better accounting systems, merchandising helps through factory representatives and the installation of better records that are improving the credit status of the dealers in their relations with bankers. As to manufacturing conditions, Mr. Reeves says: "The industry in 1931 had a production of 2,472,359 cars, which was 29 per cent below 1930 and 56 per cent below 1929. But with continued decline in total cars registered, gasoline consumption increased, showing greater mileage for the cars. With improvements in manufacture, cars driven 40,000 miles are probably better values today than those that had been driven 25,000 miles in the past." General business recovery depends in large measure upon the motor car industry, and the peculiar conditions of the year emphasize the importance of local dealer organizations in 1932 and of local banking and financial help for these retailers, he declares.

Bargaining Power An editorial in Successful Farming for May says: "Earnings available for dividends to common stockholders of concerns handling dairy products were 42 per cent greater in 1931 than in 1928, whereas in that period the gross income of agriculture dropped 41 per cent. Tobacco companies increased their earnings 41 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that farmers were paid record low prices for what tobacco they were able to sell. Comparable earnings of automobile and truck manufacturers decreased 75 per cent, and the steel industry was reduced to a deficit basis. This information was given in a radio address by James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, at the Land O' Lakes annual meeting. Stone explained further that these companies have been able to maintain their volume because people must eat and they will smoke. Furthermore, these concerns have retained their profit margins because they were able to maintain the spread between what they paid the farmer and the price the consumer paid. The farmer likewise maintained his volume on a fairly steady basis. But his business did not prove depression proof because the margin between what it costs him to produce and the price he is paid for his product has vanished. In other words, the farmer caught the full force of retail price reductions. Until he organizes sufficient cooperative bargaining power, he can expect such treatment. No one can blame concerns

handling farm products for taking advantage when there is no resistance. The blame is all on farmers for their failure to market together thus making bargaining power of sufficient size to force the other fellow to take some of the reduction in retail prices...."

British Nature (London) for April 16 says: "It has been common Govern- knowledge, amongst those conversant with such matters, that a ment. Re- certain amount of overlapping has existed in connection with the search. grants made by Government to various bodies who utilize the money Funds. for assisting research and other work in the British Empire. The system underlying these grants has developed by installments and does not, therefore, represent a carefully thought-out scheme. For this reason the first report of the estimates committee, of which Sir Vivian Henderson is chairman, recently presented to the House of Commons, will be welcomed. It is understood that the committee has examined the estimates of the following funds: Empire Marketing Board, Colonial Development Fund, Development Fund, Ministry of Agriculture, Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, and University Grants Committee. The estimates committee's object was to ascertain to what extent in recent years Parliament has been asked for funds to assist the same object or body through different channels, since the parliamentary estimates do not themselves indicate clearly the sources of the demand. The committee has noted, for example, that grants are being allotted to the Empire Marketing Board for many purposes which are also assisted by the Development Fund, the Forestry Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Again, in the case of the Colonies, grants are being made from the Colonial Development Fund for the ordinary purposes of government, whilst at the same time, the colony concerned may be receiving a grant from the Colonial Office. It is not suggested that the departments or bodies receiving such grants are in ignorance of what is being done by others working on the same lines, but the fact remains, as the committee remarks, that many institutions in Great Britain are receiving assistance from the State through two or three, or even as many as four or five, or more, channels. This position of itself justifies the appointment of the estimates committee, the work of which should also prove of service to Government at the Ottawa conference."

Egg Week

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for April 30 says: "May 1 to 7 has been proclaimed as National Egg Week, and the American public is expected to do honor to Her Majesty, 'Mistress Biddy', by consuming more eggs. Eggs are one of our most completely balanced foods. They are rich in protein, contain muscle building material, are rich in digestible fat which gives heat and energy to the body, and they are extremely rich in the valuable vitamins, especially A, B, and D. Publicity through the press and over the radio during the week will create new demand that should be satisfied and retained. The wise farmer will satisfy it with fresh, carefully graded eggs, and not only retain the market but in most cases increase the demand."

Farm

Groupism

An editorial in New England Homestead for April 30 says: "So far as rural America is concerned, we are now witnessing the death struggles of an old individualism and the birth throes of a new groupism. That was the message given the national cooperative council at its annual meeting in Washington by Glenn Frank, president of Wisconsin University. He declared the symbol of the old America was the pioneer with his emphasis upon individualism. The symbol of the new America is the corporation with its emphasis upon group action. Dr. Frank reminds us that agriculture, of all American enterprises, has been the most stubborn stronghold of individualism. 'The farmer has been by temperament and by tradition an individualist and he today is suffering the fate of an individualist in a corporate age.' There is much truth in the Frank statements, but corporate management is not the whole story as attested by the present difficulties of huge corporations. The great mergers, combinations and holding companies of recent years have not prevented industrial distress, failures and receiverships. New England Homestead feels that the farmer with all the handicaps facing him has given an excellent account of himself in corporate or group action. He has traveled the cooperative road quite as far as the average industry when you consider the numbers involved. Fortunately, to America he has been somewhat conservative, even individualistic. It is well to have someone with his feet on the ground to afford a safe foundation for those with their heads in the clouds. Rugged individualism is not the curse occasionally implied. It will be a sad day for agriculture and America when farmers cease to do individual thinking. That condition suggests mere clods or automatons favoring a feudalism which Dr. Frank would avoid. Individual thinking but group action based upon intelligent consideration is what New England Homestead favors. Dr. Frank need not fear that farmers will turn their backs upon organization. They will face it and achieve it with their eyes and brains open."

Land Bank

An editorial in American Agriculturist for April 30 says: "Reports from the Federal Land Banks indicate that pressure is being made by local creditors on many farmers to pay all of their local debts before meeting their regular installment payments upon their Federal Land Bank mortgages. This is a grave mistake. Continued ownership in the farm and the farm home is of fundamental importance, and the mortgage payments and interest, therefore, should come before almost any other debt. Local creditors sometimes try to convince farmers that the Land Bank can wait. This is not true. The Land Bank, which is a cooperative organization and operated mainly upon funds borrowed from farmers, has no other choice except to foreclose when the mortgagee continues to fail to make his regular payments on the principal and interest."

Wool

Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for April 30 says: "Another dull week has passed in the wool trade. Prices are in favor of the buyer, but it is difficult to say what are fair quotations for any description of wool. Very little is reported

from the West, except some consignments of fine and fine medium wools from the Far West at advances of 7 to 9 cents, mostly, and some small purchases of medium wool in the bright wool States about 8-9 cents to the grower for good to choice lots. The manufacturing position has changed little, if any. The mills are doing some sampling business, but it is not bringing business to any appreciable extent, and some mills have stopped more of their machinery. The foreign markets are rather slow, although generally steady."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 29.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$4 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.20 to \$3.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.75 to \$5.65.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 63 5/8 to 65 5/8¢; No. 1 northern spring* Minneapolis 63 5/8 to 65 5/8¢; No. 1 hard winter* Kansas City 49 1/4 to 50¢; No. 2 hard winter* Kansas City 49 to 49 3/4¢; St. Louis 55¢ (Nom.); No. 1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 53 1/4 to 53 1/2¢; No. 2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 49 1/4¢; St. Louis 53 to 53 1/2¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 60 1/2¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.* 51 1/4 to 55 1/4¢; No. 1 Durum (Duluth) 54 1/4 to 57 1/4¢; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 37 1/4 to 38 3/4¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 to 31¢; Chicago 31 1/4¢; St. Louis 30¢ (Nom.); No. 2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 to 35¢; St. Louis 31¢; No. 3 yellow corn Minneapolis 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; Kansas City 32 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 30 1/2 to 31¢; St. Louis 29 1/2 to 30¢; No. 2 white oats Chicago 21 3/4 to 24¢; St. Louis 22 to 22 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneapolis 20 3/4 to 21 3/4¢; Kansas City 23 to 26 1/2¢; Chicago 21 to 21 3/4¢; St. Louis 22¢ (Nom.); Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 51 to 53¢; Chicago 47 to 55¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.30 to \$1.34. No. 1 flaxseed (20-25 lbs.) \$1.30 to \$1.34; No. 2 flaxseed (20-25 lbs.) \$1.30 to \$1.34; No. 3 flaxseed (20-25 lbs.) \$1.30 to \$1.34. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; mostly 70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Stevens point. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8.50-\$9 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.75-\$2.50 per 50-pound sacks of U. S. Commercials in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. Raymondville.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$3.50-\$4.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. North Carolina Klondike strawberries 12¢-15¢ per quart in Philadelphia. Louisiana stock 6¢-8¢ per pint; auction sales \$1-\$1.75 per 24-pint crate at Hammond. New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11¢ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 12¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 24 points to 5.58¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.89¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 5.72¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 5.69¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 28

Section 1

May 3, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "The suggestion that leaders of the Senate and House hold informal conferences to co-ordinate their efforts toward Government economy was advanced yesterday by Senator Oddie of Nevada, as hope for favorable action on President Hoover's furlough plan for Government employees was revived at the White House...."

PRICE-LIFTING BILL

The Goldsborough bill, which directs the Federal Reserve System to employ its control over credit and currency in an effort to restore commodity prices to about the 1926 level, was adopted in the House yesterday by a vote of 289 to 60, according to the press today.

FARM BOARD COTTON

The Federal Farm Board announced yesterday that it would dispose of half its holdings of 1,300,000 bales of stabilization cotton within a year from August 1, according to the press today. The report says: "The amount to be sold represents less than one-fifth of the cotton now being withheld from the market by the Farm Board and the Cotton Cooperative Association, the latter having agreed with the board to retain its 2,100,000 bales. until July 31, 1933...."

PACKERS LOSE DECREE MODI- FICATION

Modification of the packers consent decree to permit the packers to deal at wholesale in groceries and other lines not related to the packing house industry was rejected yesterday by the Supreme Court, according to the press today. Under the ruling the packers will be prohibited from continuing in their present lines of business and must comply with the terms of the consent decree which restricted their activities exclusively to meat and other slaughter house products.

LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN DEFICIT

The London Times says in an editorial today: "In view of the gigantic resources of the country and the ease and rapidity with which the United States debt has been redeemed since the war, there is nothing very terrifying about the possibility of a deficit. The credit of the Government will not be seriously impaired if a large amount has to be raised by a loan...."

AMERICAN COTTON IN INDIA

Consumption of American cotton in mills in India in the eight months ended March 31 was 103,000 bales, against 33,000 in the same time last season and 7,000 two seasons ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Consumption for the season in these mills is expected to be between 200,000 and 250,000 bales, against 60,000 last season and 10,000 two seasons ago. (Press, May 1.)

Section 2

Federal
Powers

J. M. Kenworthy, Member of the British House of Commons, 1919-1931, writing under the title "The Way Back to Prosperity" in Current History for May, says: "...In the United States the invisible government consists of the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank, 'Wall Street' and a few powerful bankers, aided by their economists and statisticians. Naturally, it keeps in touch with the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the political leaders of the party in power. But it functions independently and is directly answerable to no one. In Great Britain the invisible government consists of the court of the Bank of England, whose directors are appointed by the inner circle of the financiers who control the large international banking houses. The court of directors and the governor have a close working arrangement also with the permanent officials of the British Treasury, who in their turn advise or inform the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In theory, the Bank of England, the bank of the bankers, is divorced from political control and interference. Actually it works closely with the treasury, as already stated; but the treasury itself, the most powerful department of state, attempts to work independently of the political heads of the government....In France the invisible government consists of the governor of the Banque de France, the central bank of issue, the permanent officers of the French Ministry of Finance and the grande bourgeoisie, principally located in Paris and consisting not only of the great bankers and financiers but of the leading industrialists. The alliance between the political leaders of the party in power and the invisible government of France is similar to that of Great Britain....The German situation is very similar, except that the functions of the central bank of issue are even more independent of the popularly elected government...."

Grain Rates

A Chicago dispatch April 27 says: "Higher grain rates would be imposed on four prime wheat States in proposals made April 26 by western trunk line railroads at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on freight rates of grain and grain products. James F. Cherry, of the carriers' rate committee, offered the proposals which would increase rates in Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota and Nebraska as a railroad exhibit in the general rate hearing. A. B. Enoch, chairman of the carriers' legal committee, termed them 'an attempt to preserve the present income' of the roads....The increases would run as high as 25 per cent but some reductions in rates were included. Rates from Kansas points to Kansas City and from North Dakota points to Minneapolis were hiked highest. These points received favorable consideration in the grain rate structure built by the commission last summer and later thrown out by the Supreme Court after the carriers had petitioned for a rehearing. Rates from Oklahoma points to Galveston and Houston, under the proposals, were advanced more as general rule than those from these points to the Kansas City market."

Hunting An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for April 30 says:
Commer- "Game is one crop of which Michigan has no surplus. Every year
cializa- thousands of city sportsmen are unable to gratify their desire
tion to go hunting because they do not own any farm land, have no
 interest in a game preserve, or are unable to arrange with rural
 friends to shoot on their property. These sportsmen would gladly
 pay a fair sum for the right to hunt on private property that was
 kept stocked with game, and the sooner the farmers of Michigan
 realize this just so much sooner will they add another crop to
 their farming program. Anyone interested in starting a commer-
 cial hunting preserve, putting their lands in with those of their
 neighbors, should write in at once so that they can get matters
 under way and be prepared to 'harvest' some of their crop of
 game this fall. A conservationist, and friend of the farmer and
 sportsman, has offered to donate 5,000 pheasant eggs through the
 Michigan Farmer to such groups this spring...."

"Loose" The British Medical Journal for April 16 says: "An
Milk in enterprising newspaper in New York recently investigated the
New York dangers lurking in 'loose milk'--that is, milk retailed other-
 wise than in bottles--and succeeded in creating the impression
 that there might be some connection between the infantile
 paralysis epidemic of 1931 and milk sold in this way. This,
 among other factors, led Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, the Commissioner
 of Health for the City of New York, to set up a body of experts
 to look into the whole problem, and its report is now available.
 The first question put to the Milk Commission was whether loose
 milk represented a danger to health, and the answer was defi-
 nitely in the affirmative. Among the reasons put forward in
 support of this were the following: The opportunities for the
 removal of cream and the addition of water are greater in the
 case of loose milk than in the case of bottled milk; distribu-
 tion by dipping from cans results in many customers receiving
 milk which is below the normal standard in fat and in total solid
 content, even though there has been no deliberate adulteration;
 nearly 20 per cent of loose milk bought at retail shops in the
 course of the investigation failed to meet the minimum require-
 ments for total solids as defined by the sanitary code; further,
 the methods used by retailers in distributing milk otherwise than
 in bottles leads to serious danger of contamination. It is
 strikingly shown in the report that while the handle and cover
 of a milk pump--the parts seen by the public--may be well cared
 for, the rest of the apparatus is often unclean and badly cor-
 roded. The second problem dealt with by the commission was to
 discover what further precautions could be taken to remove the
 dangers to health presented by loose milk, short of prohibiting
 its sale. Many schemes were put before the commission--such as
 setting up more exacting standards, issuing special annual per-
 mits, increasing the inspection and supervision staff of the
 Department of Health, compulsory homogenization of the loose
 milk to break up all fat globules, and the compulsory use of
 some sanitary mechanical distributing apparatus. Despite all
 these suggestions, which were fully discussed and considered,
 the commission came to the conclusion that nothing short of

prohibition of the sale of loose milk would meet the case. In view of the present economic situation, however, it was recommended that such prohibition should not be made effective before January 1, 1933...."

Meat Prices With wholesale prices of bacon 48 per cent lower than they were two years ago, hams 53 per cent lower, and pork loins and lard 39 and 48 per cent lower, respectively, hog prices declined in April to a new low figure for the year, according to a review of the April livestock and meat trade issued today by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The volume of trade in pork was fairly good during the month, but the product could be sold only at low levels, and declines occurred in the wholesale prices of many products. The export trade in meats and lard during the month was only fair. Prices of dressed beef were steady in the early part of the month, but declined as the period closed. Demand for dressed lamb was fairly good during the first part of April, but prices declined sharply in the last two weeks of the period.

Wheat and Business George L. Adamson, writing at length under the title "Wheat Outlook Offers Hope for Agriculture and Business" in The Magazine of Wall Street for April 30, says: "...In no crop year since 1900 have United States combined wheat and flour exports fallen below the 125,686,000 bushels reported in 1931, while in 1921 they reached 359,021,000 bushels. With Argentina and Australia eliminated as heavy exporters after July and until 1933 and Russia a minor threat, Canada and the United States will vie for the principal export trade between next July and January. Our wheat is likely to be in equally good demand if the Chicago-Liverpool spread is righted before then. Therefore, it is probable that United States exports will exceed 125,000,000 bushels in the coming crop year. Moreover, 17,000,000 bushels will also have to be deducted for domestic requirements if present prospects are fulfilled. About 125,000,000 bushels are also normally retained as a 'safe' carryover in the event of a crop catastrophe. Thus, shipments even at the minimum rate coupled with domestic excess needs and allowance for a safe carryover, would shave the surplus to about 151,000,000 bushels. Exports approximating the record 1921 figure would reduce the carryover to far below normal. A failure in the November crop or that of Canada would undoubtedly be reflected in considerably higher values on world markets. The Continent, with home supplies running low, has already signified by recent leniency in upward quota revisions that it will be a good buyer in the next four months before the new crop comes in. Moreover, European prospects are not entirely favorable, with Austria, Poland and several other countries in Central Europe reporting adverse conditions. Italy has three times revised its quota upward. France has made eight successive upward changes since February 1. Germany, Greece, Belgium, Holland and the United Kingdom are prospective big customers. Fundamentally the wheat situation provides at least a logical base for the

view that the golden grain, which led us out of the panic of 1896, steadied business during the war and terminated the 1921 depression, will again prove the Moses to lead business out of the bondage of depression."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 2.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 63 3/4 to 65 3/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 63 3/4 to 65 3/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 50 1/2 to 51¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 50 1/4 to 50 3/4¢; Chicago 57¢; St. Louis 57¢; No.1 S.R. Winter Kansas City 50 3/4¢; St. Louis 54 to 54 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 49 3/4 to 51 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 56 3/4¢; St. Louis 53 1/2 to 54¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 61¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 52 5/8 to 56 5/8¢; No.1 Durum Duluth 56 5/8 to 59 5/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 38 1/4 to 39 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn, Kansas City 30 1/2 to 32¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 1/2 to 35 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 to 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 33 to 34¢; Chicago 31 to 31 1/4¢; St. Louis 30 1/2 to 31¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 22 1/2 to 23¢; St. Louis 21¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 1/2 to 23 1/2¢; Kansas City 23 to 26 1/2¢; Chicago 21 1/2 to 23¢; St. Louis 21 to 21 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 51 to 53¢; Chicago 48 to 54¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.29 to \$1.33.

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.75 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.20 to \$3.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.75 to \$5.65.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8-\$8.75 per double-head barrels in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$2-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Raymondville. Texas Round type cabbage \$3.50-\$4.25 per western lettuce crate incity markets; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Texas points. North Carolina

Missionary strawberries 15¢-17¢ per quart in the East. Louisiana Klondikes 8¢-10¢ per pint in New York City; auction sales \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. at Hammond. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1.25-\$1.30 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 5.41¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.09¢ per lb. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 5.54¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 5.51¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20½¢; 91 score, 20¼¢; 90 score, 20¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10½¢ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11½ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11½ to 12¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 18½¢; Standards, 16 to 16½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 29

Section 1

May 4, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "The House passed the economy committee's omnibus economy bill by a vote of 316 to 67 last night with only \$38,124,008 left of the original estimated savings of \$206,000,000 in expenditures during the 1933 fiscal year....The fragments of the original bill, already attached as a rider to the legislative appropriation measure, will go to the Senate today....A list of the savings of \$38,124,500 which remain in the bill as passed follows: Restriction of travel in Army and Navy Departments--\$3,368,000. Reduction in costs of Government Printing Office--\$4,000,000. Abolition of International Water Commission--\$25,000. Salary cut of 11 per cent for all salaries in excess of \$2,500--\$12,000,000. No increase in grade or filling of vacancies in Government departments during the year--\$2,100,000. Retiring superannuated civil service employees--\$3,000,000. Elimination of overtime pay--\$5,600,000. Reduction of retirement pay to affect officers drawing compensation from civil sources and at the same time receiving retirement pay--about \$1,000,000. Reduction of travel allowance and subsistence--\$3,000,000. Reduction of allowance of mileage to members of Congress--\$56,500. Elimination of Federal heating plant in Washington--\$750,000. Reorganization of Shipping Board--\$2,500,000. Authorization of fees for Bureau of Mines and Bureau of Standards and increase in sale price of Government publications--\$725,000. Authority granted President Hoover to disband Philippine scouts--\$5,000,000, but not considered as 'saved' in the total.

"Reductions in the savings proposed by the bill are: Eliminated war-navy consolidation--\$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Reduced salary savings--\$55,000,000. Continuing Saturday half-holidays--\$9,000,000. Increasing appropriation for Government Printing Office--\$1,000,000. Continuing Army and Navy transport service--\$2,000,000. Restoring appropriation for vocational schools--\$8,500,000. Rejection of Veterans' Bureau legislation--\$48,714,000...."

CIVIL SERVICE

The press today says: "Employees in the Government service WORKERS' BENEFIT will be given preference in filling vacancies in higher positions, regulations adopted yesterday by the Civil Service Commission stipulated. The ruling was recommended by the Council of Personnel Administration, which was created by an executive order on April 25. One of the functions of the council is to fill the higher positions by transfer rather than by original appointment. This extends the career possibilities in the Federal service."

CORNELL AVOIDS SALARY CUTS

An Ithaca, N.Y., dispatch today states that as a result of deliberations of the board of trustees, Cornell University will operate on a practically balanced budget for the academic year beginning July 1. Savings and economies, according to an announcement, permitted the budget to be approved without resort to salary reductions.

Section 2

Agricultural Situation Joseph F. Duncan, Secretary, Scottish Farm Servants' Union, is quoted on "The Agricultural Crisis" in The Scottish Journal of Agriculture for April. He says in part: "I would sum up the trend of economic forces at work in the world, within which agriculture has to adjust itself, as follows: It would appear that the rate of industrial expansion upon which this country has depended for the past two generations will slow down very considerably and new forms of industrial activity will have to be sought. That is likely to lead to a very considerable restriction in the opportunities for the surplus population reared in agricultural families finding employment in industry. At the same time, the opportunities for emigration are unlikely to provide anything like the outlet we have been accustomed to. This is showing itself in the number of unemployed agricultural workers remaining in rural Scotland. The number of disemployed farm workers is probably not as great as it has been in former years (the decrease between 1908 and 1913 of male workers regularly employed on Scots farms according to the Agricultural Returns was 17,400 and between 1921 and 1931 was 6,441), but the new feature is that the workers have to remain unemployed because they can not find openings in other industries and emigration has virtually ceased. The position is worse in nearly all European countries, while in overseas countries the agricultural populations have now begun to decline. Against this has to be set a decline in the birth-rate in most countries, although the rate of decrease amongst the agricultural population is not so great as amongst the urban population. Turning to agriculture itself we find a rapid increase in its productive powers. The results of a generation of scientific research and education are beginning to be applied, and if the rate of progress is slow compared with the knowledge available, it is more rapid than our power to put the output into consumption. The engineers have only begun to apply themselves seriously to the development of agricultural machinery, but have already produced revolutionary changes in cereal growing. All this points to the likelihood that production will continue to increase with a decreasing employment of labor...."

Business Conditions The Business Week for May 4 says: "We have reached the stage of our difficulties where we can not afford to be ungrateful for small favors....Despite the doubts and discouragements about certain fundamental features of the situation, particularly as regards official and legislative attitudes toward the problem of recovery, April afforded some evidence of inherent economic vitality and convalescence....The decline in important business indicators and in commodity prices slackened and in some cases ceased....Merchandise carloadings have risen moderately, and as the month closes steel production is slowly expanding under the stimulus of increased activity in the automobile industry, which is expected to continue for several months...More significant are the first signs that Federal Reserve efforts to start credit expansion are beginning to take effect....Although contraction

continued in the out-of-town banks, loans and investments of the New York member banks last week showed an important and unexpectedly prompt response to open-market operations of the Reserve authorities for the first time since last September, including even an upturn in commercial loans....Reduction of money rates in foreign centers also reflects further easing of financial tension....If this tendency continues it will be an encouraging indication that the stormy winter is past and spring not far behind...."

Danubian
Condi-
tions

Emil Lengyel, writing under the title "Danubian Economic Union a Necessity" in Barron's for May 2 says: "...The economic crisis in the Danube Valley is much more intense than the depression in the Western World. Besides overproduction and the maldistribution of the nations' gold and consuming capacity, numerous causes are at work along the Danube to aggravate a situation that is bad enough in itself. First of all, a large part of the economic body of that part of Europe is paralyzed. Whatever benefits Russia may derive from the Five-Year Plan, it means nothing for the nearby countries. Poland, which before the war was the main artery of Russian industry, is cut off from her natural hinterland. The Roumanian-Russian boundary is still an impenetrable front line. The decreased Oriental business makes its effects strongly felt also on the rest of the Danubian countries. Then, again, the crisis of nationalism is nowhere more acute than in the Danube Valley where nations born out of the war are competing with one another in the strict interpretation of sovereignty. 'Along the Danube,' Elmer Hantos, A Hungarian financial authority, wrote the other day, 'the world is backing into the age of the mail coach.' Fifteen years ago a trip down the Danube from Passau to the Iron Gate could be completed without crossing a frontier and without having to bother with passports, while today one's passports are examined six times on the same trip, as one crosses as many frontiers. No more difficult problem could be found than the one with which the new Danube conference will be confronted. Yet, it is the consensus of opinion in that part of the world that, failing an agreement on some sort of a United States of Europe--in the economic sense of the word--the chances of which since Briand's death are extremely slight, a Danubian economic union will have to be formed before the countries along the river can hope for any improvement in their plight."

Engineering

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 1 says: "Factories nowadays never grow haphazardly; they are engineered to save time and to utilize all raw materials that enter their gates to the greatest practicable degree. The by-products of a modern plant frequently make the difference between success and failure. The old wasteful days are forever gone, when the principal product of the factory carried the entire load and everything else was burned in the furnace or dumped in the creek. The successful farm under modern conditions must be engineered (planned) as carefully as a modern industrial plant. To utilize

all the land to its fullest practicable extent; to conserve the operator's time; and to bring the greatest possible return for the time employed--all these are essentials of a successful farm. Too little attention has been given to so arranging the farm plant that all these conditions may be met....Every farm is a different problem in engineering for efficiency, yet the same principles are involved in all of them. No less important than fences and barns themselves, is their proper arrangement; and probably no equal investment will pay such returns as will good fences properly arranged to secure the full use of farm wastes by livestock with the least expenditures of the operator's own time...."

Land Bank Subscription to stock in the 12 Federal Land Banks
Stock amounting to \$63,243,700 by the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the Government, from the fund of \$125,000,000 voted by Congress for the purpose, increased their capitalization to \$128,605,609 or nearly 100 per cent, according to the annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board just transmitted to Congress. "As a result of these additions to the capital, the financial position of all the Federal Land Banks has been greatly strengthened," says the report. "On February 29, 1932, the ratio between the total capital of the 12 banks and the total bonds outstanding was 1:9; the ratio on December 31, 1931, was 1:18. The ratio between the total capital, reserves and undivided profits on February 29, 1932, and the bonds outstanding was 1:7. The new capital also provides the banks with funds with which to continue to make new loans and should enable them to sell additional bonds as the market improves. Furthermore, on February 29, 1932, \$61,756,260 of the appropriation remained subject to call from the Treasury at any time in order to meet the future needs of the banks." The capital of these banks, aside from the Government's recent investment, is practically all owned by National Farm Loan Associations and the borrowers own the stock in the associations. (Press, May 4.)

Section 3.

Department of
Agriculture

T. Swann Harding, writing under the title "The Metamorphosis of the Horse Doctor" in The May Scientific Monthly, says: "...Today all our private veterinary colleges are closed for lack of students, and only full-time, four-year-course state colleges remain. Three thousand students enrolled in 1916; 582 in 1926; the 132 graduates in 1926 would not fill Bureau of Animal Industry vacancies alone, as it employs 1,350 veterinarians with an annual 10 per cent turnover. When hog cholera ran amuck in September, 1926, serum could not be made fast enough and one and five tenths million hogs died unnecessarily because serum could not be prepared in less than two months. The veterinary shortage is even more severe than the serum shortage as it takes four years to make one veterinarian! Yet the field for well-trained veterinarians has broadened greatly and includes disease control, city milk and meat

inspection, state and county veterinarians, the manufacture of biologicals, promotion of stock raising, army work, teaching, equine work on 17 million horses, tuberculosis testing, fur farming with valuable breeding stock, and the poultry industry. There are now only 10,000 veterinarians in the United States, or scarcely one for each 18,000 domestic animals, not counting dogs, cats, fur bearers, or poultry, and many of the number are perhaps near retirement or are already partially inactivated. Each year the report of the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry calls attention to this situation and the bureau has been most active in fostering veterinary education....The fact should be emphasized that the United States Government, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, without being autocratic, and without any unpleasantness, has taken stock of the situation, and has aided materially in weeding out low-grade colleges. The entrance standards and educational requirements of colleges have been raised, and the country now has well-trained and well-equipped veterinarians. Finally, the Bureau of Animal Industry has so successfully advertised the shortage of veterinarians that increased enrolments are now observed and we shall soon have as many highly trained, accredited veterinarians as we need--considering the manner in which the combat against animal disease is organized. It is, therefore, quite possible for a government agency skilfully, quickly and efficiently to renovate a profession in all its branches, and thus to render the public a tremendous service...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 3.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$5.50; vealers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$6; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.75 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.75 to \$5.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 62 5/8¢ to 64 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 62 5/8¢ to 64 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 50 3/4¢ to 51¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 49¢ to 50¢; St. Louis 54 1/2¢ to 55¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 50¢; Chicago 56¢; St. Louis 53 1/2¢; No.1 white wheat, Portland 60¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 50 1/4¢

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

to 54 1/4¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 55 1/4¢ to 58 1/4¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 36 1/4¢ to 37 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 30¢ to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 30¢ to 32¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 34¢ to 35 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢ to 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 33¢ to 34¢; Kansas City 32 1/2¢ to 34¢; Chicago 30 1/2¢ to 31¢; St. Louis 30¢ to 30 1/2¢; No.2 white oats, Chicago 22 3/4¢ to 24 1/2¢; St. Louis 22 1/4¢ to 22 1/2¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22 1/4¢ to 23 1/4¢; Kansas City 23¢ to 26 1/2¢; Chicago 21 1/4¢ to 23¢; St. Louis 21¢ to 21 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 51¢ to 53¢; Chicago 47¢ to 55¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.26 to \$1.30.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8-\$9 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 62 1/2¢-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-62 1/2¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.50-\$1.85 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$1-\$1.17 1/2 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$2-\$2.35 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.50 f.o.b. Laredo. Texas Round type cabbage \$3.75-\$4.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 1/2 inches up, \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; mostly \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 5.46¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.01¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 5.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 5.59¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20 1/2¢; 91 score, 20 1/4¢; 90 score, 20¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 1/2 to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11 1/2 to 12¢; Young Americas, 11 1/2 to 12 1/4¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 19¢; Standards, 16 to 16 1/2¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15 3/4¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 30

Section 1

May 5, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "The remnants of the omnibus economy bill, with its estimated savings of \$38,124,500 dwindling to a bare \$30,000,000, were sent to the Senate yesterday as House leaders abandoned all hope of finding a way to replace some of the major items stricken from the bill. A study of the nearly wrecked bill showed that some of the items listed by the committee had already been embodied in previous bills passed by the House, or in bills yet to be introduced, and that others were left open to dispute...."

An editorial in the Baltimore Sun today says: "In ripping out of the economy bill practically all of the major savings for which that measure called, the House of Representatives has passed the buck for the balancing of the Nation's budget and the protection of the Nation's credit to the Senate and the administrative departments...."

TARIFFS IN TAX BILL

The press today states that the Senate finance committee yesterday returned to tariff as a source of national revenue. Reversing its action of last week, the group restored to the new tax bill import duties on coal, oil and copper, and added lumber for

good measure.

BANK BILL CHANGES

The press today says: "Senator Glass has agreed to two important changes demanded by banking interests in his remodeled banking bill and ^{they} will be made when the measure reaches the Senate floor; he indicated yesterday. In one instance, the divorce of security affiliates from parent institutions will be required within five years instead of in three, as the bill prescribes. In the other instance, the provision allowing national banks to establish branches within a fifty-mile radius, regardless of State borders, will be eliminated...."

CONTRACTORS URGE FEDERAL BUILDING LOAN

Holding that recent changes in the Federal Reserve System have made the Nation's credit "impregnable," the governing board of the Associated General Contractors of America meeting at Washington May 3 recommended a \$1,500,000,000 Federal bond issue, the proceeds of which would be lent at cost to States, cities and other civic agencies for public improvement construction, according to the press of May 4. A "productive reconstruction work corporation," to be created by legislation, would administer the bond issue proceeds, under the contractors' proposal.

MILK IN MUNICH

"The Munich Medical Weekly recently astonished the world with the report that Munich drinks more milk per capita than any other German city. The consumption of beer, on the other hand, is dropping steadily. From 420 liters (110.9 gallons) a head of population in 1890, consumption of beer, in that city noted for its beer, fell to 220 liters in 1928, and below 200 for 1930." (Press, May 4.)

Section 2

Back to A St. Louis dispatch May 3 says: "Throughout the Middle-
Farm Move- west there is a steady back to the farm trek, according to
ment Wood Netherland, president of the St. Louis Federal Land Bank.
The movement is perhaps the broadest and most far-reaching in
the history of the Middlewest, he believes. More than 40 per
cent of the current farm sales are to city people, he added."

Bank Policies of prudence on the part of bankers "instead
Policies of hampering business recovery, are the highest form of public
service they can render under existing conditions," the economic
policy commission of the American Bankers Association declares
in a statement issued at New York today in reply to expressed
views, "unfair to the banks, that business has not started a re-
vival because they remain over-cautious in respect to extending
credit." The statement, after discussing the beneficial effects
of Federal Government financial reconstruction measures, devised
"to give banking and business a chance to regather strength to
undertake reconstruction of their normal processes with their
own resources," says: "Unfortunately general trade and industry
have not shown the regenerative strength hoped for. A view of
this unfair to the banks has been created, to the effect that
business has not started a revival largely because the banks
remain over-cautious in respect to extending credit. As practi-
cal bankers we know that this as an indiscriminate indictment of
banking as a whole is groundless...."

British An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 3 says:
Tariff "British tariff act which went into effect March 1, 1932, ten-
tatively levied 10 per cent duties on nearly all imports except
those already dutiable. The law also set up a committee with
authority to recommend higher duties for protective purposes.
This has resulted in an order which became effective April 26
increasing the tentative duty of 10 per cent on many manufactured
and semi-manufactured goods. The new rates vary from 15 to
33 1/3 per cent ad valorem, as they are reported to the Depart-
ment of Commerce, with 20 per cent the average. The temporary
duty of 50 per cent levied on a limited number of articles last
autumn is revoked as of April 26 and lower rates imposed. With
the exception of silk hosiery and rubber tires, products of the
Empire appear to be on the free list. American typewriter man-
ufacturers will benefit by a reduction to 10 per cent from the
temporary duty of 50 per cent. Other products on the abnormal
import list of interest to American exporters have been consid-
erably reduced although the rates now in effect are in some
cases high; a few that were formerly free, such as furs, dressed
leather and agricultural machines, will pay 15 per cent. Iron
and steel duties are to be revised within 90 days. It has been
roughly calculated that about 45 per cent of American exports
were taken from the free list under the 10 per cent act as of
March 1. But as the complete tariff schedule, as amended April
26, has not yet been received here it is not possible to say how
much of our export trade will be affected by the change from a
'free trade' to a protective policy...."

Chemical Industries The chemical industries have successfully met the test of two full years of depression, and have shown that the immense expansion of the preceding decade was soundly based, according to a summary in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry by Otto Wilson, Washington statistician. In foreign trade, it is pointed out, chemicals have made a particularly good showing. (Press, May 3.)

Farm Real Estate Sales "Disposals of farm real estate of the Federal Land Banks were greater in 1931 than in any previous year," says the annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board transmitted to Congress Monday. The number of sales exceeded those of 1930 by 35 per cent and the amount obtained for the farms exceeded the previous year's figure by 16 per cent. The total number of properties disposed of was 4,232 for a total consideration of \$11,302,235. The board's report attributes the increase in the number of sales largely to improved sales organization and it points out that the decline in the net amount received for the properties reflects the trend of agricultural real estate values during the latter part of 1931. "With lower prices of agricultural commodities and an increase in the amount of real estate acquired by banks and other institutions dealing in farm mortgage loans and with such properties potentially if not actually on the market, a decline in prices was almost inevitable." The report also points out that the banks received in 1931, 80.1 per cent of their investment in the properties disposed of while in 1930 the percentage was 83.9.

Price Lifting Bill An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 4 says: "On May 2 the House of Representatives passed the Goldsborough bill and on May 3 French francs and Dutch guilders advanced beyond the gold export point. This may have been coincidence, but it is more probable that the advance was due to a foreign misinterpretation of the terms and effect of the so-called 'easy money' bill. The bill has something of a gauntlet yet to run. It must face the Senate and if it passes that body, there is the probability of a presidential veto. However, even if it should become a law, there is nothing in it to alarm anyone who fears inflation, for there is not a single line in it that makes mandatory its declared purpose of raising the price level. The bill is a very short amendment to the Federal Reserve Act declaring it to be the policy of the United States that the average purchasing power of the dollar between 1921 and 1929 shall be restored by control of the volume of credit and currency, and charging the Federal Reserve Bank with the duty of making this policy effective. If that policy could be made effective and the price level raised an average of 50 per cent within sound banking practice it would be well to do so, but it can not be done by law. Speeches made in Congress may have created the impression that the enactment of this bill into law would result in immediate inflation.... Reserve banks can not issue notes except as the demand comes from the business of the country. Those

issues expand or contract according to business needs. Another thing, the Glass-Steagall law is an emergency measure with only nine months yet to run. Unless it were made permanent it is inconceivable that the Reserve banks would issue a large amount of notes that could be legally backed only until March 3, 1933. The Goldsborough bill does not command a single specific act to be done. Even if the bill should become a law it would remain nothing more than a pious hope that the board would do a certain thing, and the Reserve Board, having the responsibility of the country's financial system upon its shoulders, would probably continue just what it is doing now--easing the credit situation. ..."

Rural
Home

Economics The following extract is from a comprehensive paper on "Home Economics and Social Work in the United States" in Journal of Home Economics for May. It was prepared for Section III of the American Committee of the Second International Conference of Social Work, to be held in Frankfurt-am-Main, July 11 to 14, 1932: "Broadly interpreted, social service is an objective of the program of extension work carried on cooperatively by the State and Federal Governments, the latter functioning through the United States Department of Agriculture. The service in each State centers in the State college of agriculture, and from there spreads to county and local groups which request it and aid in its support. It includes work for the improvement of agriculture and also for the improvement of the farm home, or, as the latter work is often called, home economics extension. This educational service for rural homemakers includes some 1800 trained home economists. A few of them, known as subject matter specialists, are attached to the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges of agriculture, but the great majority are state or county field workers technically called home demonstration agents. These agents conduct the educational extension program by organizing and leading groups of rural women and girls and by arranging such other services as exhibits, publicity, and community meetings. They also arrange for cooperation with all suitable agencies. Work in child care and parental education is rapidly increasing. About 600,000 rural women and 300,000 rural girls are members of such groups each year, and the work serves increasingly as a bulwark against physical disability, economic dependence, and social maladjustment in rural family life. The county is the unit of service. The program is determined by the women and girls and varies with their location and educational status and also with general economic conditions, but it is always based on self-recognized needs and interests. When times are prosperous, the emphasis is likely to be on training to recognize and follow standards of living and household practices which are scientifically and artistically sound. In times of emergency the home demonstration agent becomes a social worker of the most effective type, mobilizing resources, organizing services, ameliorating individual distress, keeping up morale, and in every way hastening the return of normal conditions of social and economic well-being."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 4.-- Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$5.50; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.75 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.30 to \$3.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3. to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.75 to \$5.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring,* Minneapolis 62 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 64 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 62 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 64 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 50 ϕ to 51 ϕ ; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 49 ϕ to 50 ϕ ; St. Louis 55 ϕ to 56 ϕ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 53 ϕ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 48 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 52 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 white wheat, Portland 60 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 50 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 54 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth, 55 $\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to 58 $\frac{1}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 37 $\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to 39 $\frac{5}{8}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 29 ϕ to 31 ϕ ; Chicago 30 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 30 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 30 ϕ ; No.2 white, Kansas City 30 ϕ to 32 ϕ ; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 34 ϕ to 35 ϕ ; St. Louis 31 ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 33 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 34 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 32 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 34 ϕ ; Chicago 29 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 30 ϕ ; St. Louis 30 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white oats, Chicago 23 ϕ to 24 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 22 ϕ ; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to 23 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$; Kansas City 23 ϕ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago, 21 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 24 ϕ ; St. Louis 21 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 52 ϕ to 53 ϕ ; Chicago 47 ϕ to 55 ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8.25-\$9 per double-head barrle in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75 ϕ -85 ϕ carlot sales in Chicago; 60 ϕ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.75-\$2.25 per 50-pound sacks for U. S. Commercials in city markets; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Crystal City. Texas Round type cabbage \$4-\$4.25 per western lettuce crate in a few cities; \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. lower Valley points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.50-\$1.75 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys 10 ϕ -13 ϕ per quart in the East. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points to 5.36¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.10¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 5.52¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 5.50¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¢; 91 score, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 19¢; Standards, 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLV, No. 31

Section 1

May 6, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Hoover yesterday placed squarely on the shoulders of Congress the blame for the failure of the tax and economy programs, according to the press today. The report says: "In one of the strongest messages he has written since assuming office, the President, in plain language, told Congress that he would be derelict in his duty to the Nation if he did not 'report to the Congress the situation which has arisen in the country in large degree as a result of incidents of legislation during the past six weeks.'...The burden of the message was that the budget must be equitably and swiftly balanced. Inferentially, the President called upon the country 'to reflect its will in legislation' by saying he refused to believe it could not do this...."

The President said in part: "Considering the situation in the country and a study of the results so far attained by the committees, together with a review by the Executive officials, I am convinced that, subject to the inclusion of conditions mentioned later, a reduction of at least \$230,000,000 below the Executive budget can be made in the supply bills (of which some \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 may be the subject of deficiency bills at the next session). In order to effect these economies, to preserve the efficiency of the Government, and to assure the humane treatment of Government employees, authority must be given to meet emergencies which may arise from such close budgeting by the transfer of not to exceed 15 per cent of any appropriation to any other appropriation within the same department, provided no appropriation is increased more than 15 per cent, but subject to the approval of the Director of the Budget; and to suspend the leave with pay so that the five-day week and its equivalent to salaried employees can be installed where necessary.

"With the reduction proposed in the original budget, together with the further reduction here proposed, it will be necessary to discharge 50,000 to 100,000 employees, unless we divide the remaining work of the Government amongst the whole of its employees just as has been done in industry. I know of nothing more inhuman in the present situation than for the Government to add to the pool of unemployment and destitution when it is entirely unnecessary and can be provided against by the same measures which were undertaken by industry at the request of the Government itself nearly three years ago...."

BACK TO LAND MOVEMENT

The Associated Press today says: "Wholesale 'back-to-the-farm' movement of industrial unemployed is opposed by the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use, created under the direction of Secretary Hyde. Citing personal tragedies and group distress attendant upon such efforts in the past, the committee has requested Congress to give the Department of Agriculture authority to guide the movements now taking hold in many large industrial centers, and which may react against farmers. There is need, the committee said, 'for a public policy in guiding and directing them and in preventing exploitation, resulting in the adoption of unwise types of land settlement.' Efforts to promote colonies of unemployed on undeveloped lands was frowned upon by the committee."

Section 2

Business
Depres-
sions

"When a decline in business activity has once started, it tends to cumulate upon itself. Each reduction in pay rolls must inevitably reduce consumption. Each reduction in consumption must lead, in turn, to further reductions in pay rolls. And this vicious spiral may, and often does, continue until a final resistance point is reached at which large elements of the population are maintaining a bare subsistence level of expenditures on the basis of borrowings or the consumption of past savings. The present depression has broken all records for ratios of decline from prosperity levels. The major part of this down-swing has undoubtedly been due to a special combination of post-war conditions, but an important contributing factor in the United States has been the great volume of luxury and semiluxury consumption that could be, and was, dispensed with when the pressure of the crisis made itself increasingly felt. Economic theory and practical experience tend to show that, if price and wage levels are not inflated or seriously out of balance, and if building and other capital investments have not been carried to or beyond saturation, and if certain new and important lines of production, such as the automobile and the radio, are still rapidly expanding, then the downward spiral of a business depression may be checked at a relatively early stage by an up-turn in construction activities or by a persistent expansion of the newer and more rapidly developing industries. However, these practical considerations do not alter the fundamental hazard. The corrective influences may exist, but there is no certainty that they will exist; and the possibility would always seem to be present that any depression may run to the full extreme indicated by theory...." (M.C. Rorty, in Supplement to Harvard Business Review, April.)

Child
Health

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for April 30 says: "In few, if any, periods in our national medical history has more concerted effort been directed toward child welfare in its varied aspects. Every phase of the child's life is receiving scientific investigation and attention. Specialists have developed in every field of infantile and juvenile activity. Numerous organizations have been created to study the status of the health and well being of the children of the United States and its possessions, to report what is being done, and to recommend what ought to be done and how to do it.... An illustration of the immediate opportunities for more forceful medical leadership is apparent in the results of a recent study. A cross-section survey of the country has shown the extent to which preventive medical procedures are reaching children under 6 years of age. In this group only 22 per cent are vaccinated against smallpox in the urban areas and only 7 per cent in rural areas. When we realize, says the writer, the peculiar susceptibility to smallpox of children under 6 and that for the last ten years we have had a yearly average of 55,000 cases of smallpox, we can not fail to grasp the truth of this conclusion. What is true of smallpox is true also of diphtheria.

We have available procedures which if universally applied would eliminate both of these diseases within relatively few years. Lack of progress in health conservation not infrequently is due to the unfortunate tendency to neglect well established and proved methods...."

Cotton Study The plight of the textile industry and the low price of cotton are due to the industry's being 100 years behind the times, it having failed to utilize modern research methods to find new uses for cotton by developing new textile fabrics. This and other criticisms of the textile industry were voiced May 4 by Maurice Holland of the National Research Council and several other speakers at a meeting of the United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., given at New York in honor of Francis P. Garvan, newly elected president of the institute and president of the Chemical Foundation. "There are a dozen types of textile fabrics," Mr. Holland said, "which could be made from cotton to better serve a dozen new uses of man. For example, cotton fabrics could be made which afford more uniform temperature regulation for the human body, which absorb perspiration and prevent summer colds; others which afford some measure of insulation against cold winds. Still other fabrics which offer better texture next to the skin. Waterproof fabrics are a myth in America, and there is a need for metalized and fireproof fabrics in the industrial field--at a price. I have been told by the curator of paintings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art that it is practically impossible to get a modern canvas for oil paintings which compares with those made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Here is a challenge to your industry. The textile industry in America, as I see it, is a 1932 model car running around on a gay '90 chassis. The essential manufacturing processes have not been changed in 100 years, and the last page in textile invention was written in that era of vanishing American genius when Arkwright's loom was developed in the late '90s...." (N.Y. Times, May 5.)

International Trade Will Payne, writing under the title "Gold and Wheat" in The Saturday Evening Post for May 7, says: "Up to recent years the international movement of visible goods, such as coal, cotton, and so on, was all that was definitely known, and everybody talked of foreign trade as though it meant simply the movement of merchandise. But of late, by inquiries at banks, shipping offices and other sources of information, Government statisticians have been able to make up a tolerably inclusive statement of the invisible items; so we know that the movement of goods is only half the story. For example, in three recent years England imported more merchandise than she exported, to an average of \$1,800,000,000 annually. That is what English writers point to when they wish to emphasize the benefits to the rest of the world of England's free-trade policy. Also it is what they point to in a different sense when they insist that England must increase her merchandise exports, put up tariff barriers and cut down that unfavorable trade balance or go broke. But

the British Board of Trade statement shows that in the same three years England's invisible credits averaged no less than \$2,300,-000,000 a year--consisting of interest on overseas investments, freights paid by foreigners to British ships, commissions paid by foreigners to London bankers, interest earned by London bankers on foreigners' short-term deposits, and smaller items. During 1931 England lost heavily in ocean freights and interest on overseas investments, so an awkward deficit in the international account loomed on the horizon. Our foreign-trade statement for the same three years shows that we sold more goods than we bought. But at the same time we paid to foreigners in expenditures of American tourists abroad, in ocean freights and in immigrants' remittances, decidedly more than our favorable merchandise balance came to. Now when an American goes touring he takes American money and spends it for foreign goods, hotel bills, railroad fares, and so on. The money is paid for foreign merchandise and foreign labor exactly as much as though he sat at home and ordered a consignment of French lace or Dutch cheese to be shipped overseas. Foreign-born immigrants, settled in the United States, send American money to the old folks at home and they spend it for foreign food, clothing, rents, and so on. American money expended for ocean freights pays foreign labor and buys foreign materials. Taking the above three invisibles into account, our payments for foreign goods and labor came to \$100,000,000 a year more than our excess merchandise exports, and in the three years the movement of gold in and out of the country nearly balanced...."

State College The Baltimore Sun of May 5 reports: "In a case regard-
Tax Exemp- ed as of great importance to employees of State colleges, the
tion Board of Tax Appeals May 4 decided that G. Ridgely Sappington,
Baltimore lawyer, was not required to pay the Federal income tax on his salary as an instructor at the University of Maryland Law School. The board held that Mr. Sappington was an employee of the State engaged in an essential function of State government and consequently, under the Constitutional provision barring Congress from taxing the States, their agencies or employees, his compensation from the university was not taxable....The importance with which educators regarded the case was indicated during its argument when the Attorneys-General of sixteen States, attorneys for a score of State universities and counsel for the executive committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, comprising thirty-seven institutions, including the University of Virginia and the West Virginia University, asked and were granted leave to intervene...."

Texas Citrus Manufacturers Record for May 5 says: "More than 8,200
Center carloads of citrus fruits were shipped from the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas during the season just closed....Today the Valley has about 1,000,000 citrus trees in full bearing, with 7,000,000 trees in various stages of growth on 100,000 acres, and it is declared that less than half the land suitable for citrus culture in that area has as yet been planted to trees....Referring to the record fruit shipment, the Houston Post asserts that the Lower

Rio Grande Valley has proved its ability to produce in large quantities citrus fruits of extra fine quality. With the number of new trees beginning to bear in the next year or two the question of finding a market for the increasing crop is even more important. Establishment of an experimental station in the Valley was a wise move; this station should discover new uses for citrus fruit products, offering a wider market for the crop in the near future. The citrus-canning and quick-freezing industry is in its infancy and other possibilities for industrial uses no doubt will be developed through research...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 5.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 62 1/2 to 64 1/2¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 62 1/2 to 64 1/2¢; No.1 hard winter Kansas City 50 to 50 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 49 to 49 3/4¢; Chicago 55¢; St. Louis 55 1/2¢; No.1 S.R. winter St. Louis 53 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 48 3/4 to 50 1/2¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 53¢ (Nom.); Portland 60 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 50 3/4 to 54 3/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 54 3/4 to 57 3/4¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 36 7/8 to 39 3/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Minneapolis 29 1/2 to 30¢; Chicago 30 to 30 1/4¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 1/2 to 35¢; Chicago 30 to 31 1/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 35 to 37¢; Kansas City 32 1/2 to 34¢; Chicago 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 23 to 24 1/2¢; St. Louis 22 1/2 to 23¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 1/8 to 23 1/8¢; Kansas City 23 to 26 1/2¢; Chicago 22 1/4 to 22 3/4¢; St. Louis 22¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 52 to 53¢; Chicago 47 to 55¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.22 to \$1.25.

Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.20 to \$3.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$3.70; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$6.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8.35-\$8.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-62½¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, \$1.50-\$2.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Raymondville. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.40-\$1.65 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. at Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys 10¢-14¢ per quart in New York City. Texas Round type cabbage \$4-\$4.65 per western lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Mississippi Pointed type \$3.75-\$4 per western lettuce crate in Chicago; \$3.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¢; 91 score, 19¾¢; 90 score, 19¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10½ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11½ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11½ to 12¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 19¢; Standards, 16 to 16½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15¾¢.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 5.41¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.15¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 5.56¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 5.56¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 32

Section 1

May 7, 1932.

THE REVENUE BILL

The press May 6 says: "A levy of still another \$100,000,000 upon individual income taxpayers was voted by the Senate finance committee May 5 as it practically finished rewriting the billion-dollar revenue bill. By a vote of 11 to 7, the committee wrote into the measure a new schedule of income tax rates, starting with a normal levy of 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of income and going up to a maximum of a 55 per cent sur-tax on incomes over \$1,000,000. At the same time, the committee repealed the provision in the present law which allows a 25 per cent deduction for 'earned' income....."

HOUSE PASSES SHOALS BILL

The Muscle Shoals bill, providing for a board of three members to lease the huge Alabama property to any organization other than power or distributing companies for a term of fifty years, was passed by the House ~~yesterday~~ May 5, 183 to 132. (Press, May 6.)

FARM LOANS

Funds voted by Congress to aid in the establishment of agricultural credit corporations and handled by the Secretary of Agriculture were of material assistance in making credit from the 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks available to farmers, according to the annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board recently transmitted to Congress. It is pointed out that the Secretary, operating in the drought, storm or hail-stricken areas only, loaned \$1,421,035 to 936 individuals in 21 States for the purchase of stock in 30 agricultural credit corporations. Two States also enacted laws providing for the making of loans for the purpose of capitalizing agricultural credit corporations. The State of Arkansas, to December 8, 1931, had loaned \$874,355 for the purchase of stock in 30 agricultural credit corporations. Although similar provision was made by the State of Mississippi, the board knows of no loans made by the State.

BRITISH TARIFFS

A London dispatch today says: "An order of the Board of Trade promulgating the latest British import duties under the new tariff law was approved last night by the House of Commons by a vote of 405 to 70. Sir Herbert Samuel and other free trade members of the Cabinet voted against the government, as had been expected."

SHANGHAI ARMISTICE

The State Department considers the peace agreement signed at Shanghai May 5 by China and Japan as an excellent one and hopes the Japanese troops will now be gradually withdrawn from that area, says the press of May 6.

WORLD UNEMPLOYMENT

A United Press dispatch from Geneva says: "One out of every 28 persons in the world has been deprived of the means of existence by the unemployment crisis, Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, disclosed in his annual report....."

Section 2

Canadian Fruit and vegetable growers' associations all across Canada have given their Vegetable approval to an advertising campaign to stimulate the use of fruits Marketing and vegetables in Canadian homes. Growers have agreed to permit small deductions from the sale price of their products to be made by the jobbers handling them in carload lots and paid in to an advertising fund to be expended by a special committee of the Canadian Horticultural Council. Jobbers and shippers will also contribute to this fund and the advertising will cover the various fruits and vegetables as their respective seasons open. To keep the value of fruits and vegetables continually before the consumer, Canadian products will be featured when they are available and at off-seasons of the year products from other parts of the Empire. It has taken several years since such an advertising campaign was first proposed to gain the support of the various sections of the industry and plan the details but it is expected that a start will be made this coming season and if successful will be carried on for a period of at least five years.....With products coming from hundreds of different growers under widely varying conditions of soil and climate this is extremely difficult to achieve. But centralized grading and packing, under government supervision, in the chief centers of population will help enormously in this respect. And through these centers it is possible to operate a marketing service that will prevent glutting one market while others are insufficiently supplied-- a factor that has too often worked unnecessary hardship to the producer in the past."

Florida
Fruit
Abroad

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 30 says: "Reports coming from official sources have been made public recently to indicate a steady and excellent movement of Florida citrus fruits to foreign parts. A local story published in The Times-Union a few days ago told of Jacksonville leading the ports of the State for the second time within a fortnight in citrus fruit shipments, and gave some figures that are interesting to everybody, although not particularly well understood by the laity. To those who are financially interested in the citrus fruit industry the establishment of markets abroad for grapefruit and fruit juices and canned fruit is something of great importance. That the demand for Florida fruit is being extended is a result of good advertising and work on the part of those who undertook the popularizing of our products in new sections."

Future
Farmers

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Memphis) for May 1-14 says: "Within the vocational agricultural high schools has been developed the Future Farmers of America. It is a leadership organization. At present it enrolls 60,000 bright eyed, intelligent, patriotic American farm boys, with immeasurable possibilities. It represents the group, from whose ranks have been drawn our greatest patriotic Americans and leaders. In Tennessee 3,617 are Future Farmers of Tennessee. Shall we allow irrational thinking and prejudice to destroy opportunities of great service to their country to this

great group of American farm boys for a mere pittance of \$8,500,-000? Why practically that much is being spent each day by our Federal Government. American youth, brains, heart and soul, courage and patriotism, are America's greatest possession and treasure!Within two great organizations-- the Future Farmers of America and the 4-H Clubs-- lies the making of the greatest rural civilization ever known and the hope of American agriculture and our American civilization....."

New
Cereal

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 30 says: "The London Livestock Journal says that the Cambridge Agricultural Research Station has produced a new and valuable cereal by crossing wheat and rye. Maybe this discovery will turn out like some others, more valuable for publicity than for anything else."

Vocational
Education

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 1 says: "Of the three commonly recognized groups of people who should profit from vocational education in agriculture, one of these groups-- those fourteen to twenty years of age and in school-- has been most generally recognized by the public in connection with vocational agriculture. They should be recognized. There are now over 6,000 of them enrolled in the public schools. Then there is another group, the adult class or the farmer who is actively engaged in the business of farming, who has received instruction through evening classes conducted in rural communities. This group of students numbered over 6,000 last year and from reports made to the department of vocational agriculture, the adult farmer welcomes the opportunity offered by evening class instruction which deals with their special and managerial problems. Now comes into being during the year 1931-32, the third group of students-- those from sixteen to twenty-one years of age and out of school. This is the most recent and a very outstanding development in agricultural education. It reaches the boy out of school, who lives on the farm, works in cooperation with his father, yet feels reluctant to take active part in evening class instruction as is conducted for the more mature farmer. There are at least 80,000 of these in Texas. There is no group more in need of training for their job. And, according to J. C. Dykes, supervisor of evening class instruction, interest is growing for instruction for this group. There are now over forty classes organized in various parts of the State. These classes are composed of earnest and deserving boys. They study agriculture, citizenship, agricultural arithmetic including the balancing of rations for livestock, poultry, and dairy cows. In some cases, city superintendents volunteer their services to teach civics. Some of these boys are joining the Future Farmers of America organizations as real future farmers. This is a very fertile field for vocational agriculture and no doubt offers a great challenge to agricultural supervisors and teachers."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLV, No. 33

Section 1

May 9, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

Conferences on taxation and the administration's economy program were continued last night, with a group of Senators and the Secretary of the Treasury discussing the situation at the White House, according to the press today. The report says: "Last night's conversation dealt with the same plans for methods of cooperation in speedy enactment of tax and economy legislation that were considered in a similar White House conference on Saturday night attended by Secretary Mills, Vice President Curtis, and Senators Watson of Indiana, Smoot of Utah, Reed of Pennsylvania, Bingham of Connecticut, and Dickinson of Iowa....In the conference last night the entire situation was studied and the decision reached that it would be advisable to determine just how far the Senate would go in reducing expenditures before proceeding definitely with the tax bill.

"The administration believes that reductions approaching \$200,000,000 could be made in expenditures without impairing Government efficiency and that such a reduction should be made so as to lighten the tax burden....As the result of the latest White House conferences, an effort will be made to cooperate with the Democrats to effect prompt enactment of tax and economy legislation. This week is expected to produce a definite program on these, the most important measures now pending in the Senate...."

WORLD BANK CONDITIONS

A Basle dispatch today says: "When the governors of the Central banks of Europe met at Basle, April 8, preliminary to the annual meeting this week of the stockholders of the Bank for International Settlements their discussions were again dominated by an unexpected event of world importance occurring on the eve of their meeting. The assassination of President Doumer of France affected the deliberations as the Hitler victory in Germany, and the Kreuger scandal intruded at previous gatherings this year. The main world events rather than the bank's own affairs monopolized the attention of the meeting and this time the World Bank situation seemed the brightest point on the horizon. The report of President Gates W. McGarrah, which will be approved by the board today and submitted to the stockholders Tuesday, shows World Bank, although deprived of its principal trust, the handling of German reparations, made more money this year than last. A substantial dividend will be divided, and the bank's shareholders are reassured that, even should the Lausanne conference, as anticipated, take steps to prolong the Hoover moratorium one, two or three years, the institution can continue profitably to function...."

VITAMIN B HELD STIMULANT

A Chicago dispatch May 8 states that Dr. Siegfried Maurer, Associate Professor of Pathology at the University of Chicago, stated May 7 that results of his research on Vitamin B indicate the food component has a pronounced influence on the ability to learn. He read a report before the annual meeting of the State Academy at the university.

Section 2

Bank Conditions Impressive changes for the better in banking conditions are pictured in a report of the economic policy commission of the American Bankers Association issued at New York today, outlining the course of events that have reduced bank suspensions from 522 in October to only 45 in March, with returns running into April indicating a period in which more banks were being reopened than closed. The report, made public by R. S. Hecht, president of Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans, chairman of the commission, declares that it is confident these improvements will continue. Since the commission reported at the annual convention of the association in October, Mr. Hecht says, "the drop in bank failures that was then wished for, but could not be reported, has finally taken place," the figures for that month, 522 institutions closed with deposits of \$470,000,000, being the crisis.

Canadian Farm Prices An editorial in The Country Guide (Winnipeg) for May says: "One of the largest implement companies has announced a ten per cent reduction in its entire price list. At the same time it announced a ten per cent reduction in all obligations owing it by farmers. This policy is in keeping with the spirit and the conditions of these times. The farming industry has sustained a disastrous deflation and the purchasing power of the farmer has suffered the severest drop in modern times. There are only two possible ways to restore the balance between the agricultural industry and the rest of Canada. One method is by raising the price of farm products. This is entirely outside of Canadian influences. It is world markets that set the price of our exportable farm products. The world market may improve. We all hope it will but there are no signs of it yet. The other method of restoring the balance is by a general leveling down of the cost of everything entering into the farmers' cost of production and cost of living. There can be no improvement in the purchasing power of the farmer at the present price of agricultural products without a general lowering of prices of material, supplies, services and credit. To achieve this will require universal reductions in wages and salaries, in the margins of selling costs, in rates of interest, in transportation costs and in farm indebtedness....The wealth production of our western farms has been the greatest single factor in promoting the remarkable industrial and mercantile expansion in Canada in the past 20 years. ...In Canada, as in all the great producing countries, there must be re-established a balance between the agricultural industry and the rest of the nation."

Economic Levels M. C. Rorty, writing under the title "How May Business Revival be Forced?" in a supplement to the April Harvard Business Review, says: "...The events of the past three years can hardly fail to leave their permanent imprint on economic theory and practice. There has been a rude shattering of pre-depression hopes that variations in business activity might be substantially moderated, and that a more accurate knowledge of economic movements and trends might prevent crisis-breeding excesses. In reaction

from our former optimism, we have today an opposite extreme of pessimism, and it is now very widely assumed that hereafter we must contemplate permanently lowered levels of economic activity and standards of living, that prosperity and full employment may be the exception, and that unemployment and semi-depression may be the rule. If we survey the situation from an intermediate viewpoint, the prospect is still none too reassuring. The present crisis may seem to be abnormal and of a type that should not repeat itself within a generation. Nevertheless, it is clear that no assured preventives of depressions have yet been discovered. One of the principal causes of the present depression appears, in fact, to have been the speculative excesses that originated from the belief that we had seen the last of severe business crises; and it is possible that we must include, among our fundamental economic principles, a chronic inability of human nature to withstand the temptations of prosperity...."

Foreign Trade in China and Japan Isaac F. Marcossou, writing on "The Japanese Smoke Screen" in The Saturday Evening Post for May 7, says: "...There is another reason, aside from the character of the investment, why our material connections in China are important. In that vale of business tears, otherwise present-day world trade, she is our one bright spot. Whereas our exports to Europe and Latin America last year showed losses of 35.5 per cent and 49.4 per cent respectively, as compared with 1930, our exports to China increased 8 per cent. It placed China in sixth place among our customers, being outranked only by the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan....Japan has been able to further her aims because of conditions which the West has not sufficiently comprehended. At the root of them is the fact that political and economic policies are closely interwoven. It is one of many manifestations of the feudal spirit. As I said before, Japan is one huge trust. Big business fits neatly into the scheme. To illustrate, 70 per cent of all the trade and industry of the empire are in the hands of only fifteen great families of the type of the Mitsuis, the Iwasakis, the Yamagatas and the Suzukis. That all-for-one-and-one-for-all idea, an idealistic aspiration in the West, is a living rule of action in Japan. It largely accounts for the fact that the Japanese Cotton Spinners Association--cotton products vie with raw silk as the principal export--includes 97 per cent of all the cotton spindles and more than 80 per cent of all the power-driven looms in the country. There is no other organization within the industry. Its decisions have the real force of law. So with silk and other major productive activities....Manchuria is the soy bean empire, producing nearly 70 per cent of the world supply. This bean is food, drink and commerce to millions of persons. Japan became a factor in beans. Then she fastened her hooks into the great coal mines and the shale-oil industry at Fushun. Japanese-owned iron works were reared at Anshan and Penchiu. The old Dalny became the thriving port of Dairen, through which the biggest portion of Manchurian trade passes. With an armed force installed as railway guards, but in actuality a wing of the Japanese army, she was, and is, able to enforce her political and economic will. Japanese

capital stands squarely behind the penetration. All told, Japan has poured the equivalent of nearly a billion dollars into Manchuria...."

Prosperity J. M. Kenworthy, a member of the British House of Commons, 1919--1931, writes under the title, "The Way Back to Prosperity" in Current History for May. He says in part: "...It would be possible today for the Federal Reserve Banks to raise prices in the United States to the 1927 or 1929 level by buying securities in the open market to the extent of \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000. This would make more funds available for the member banks; eight or ten times that amount could be given in credit or lent out to industry. But this might weaken the dollar in the world markets. Fluctuating exchanges are another great hindrance to international trade. Yet if the central banks of all the leading financial and industrial nations decided to expand credit simultaneously, there would be no fluctuation or little fluctuation in the exchanges and world trade would revive. Better still, the exchanges could be pegged in relation to one another and fluctuations thereby avoided. If prices rose too high, by selling securities the central banks could restrict credits and check the boom. The ideal would be to keep prices steady, to encourage the growth of production and to issue enough credits and currency to meet the increased needs of expanding activity. By this means we could steadily raise the standard of life of the people of all countries, avoid alternate slumps and booms and eventually abolish unmerited poverty. The economics of today as taught by the orthodox are out of date because they were meant for a world situation in which famine and scarcity were the normal conditions and in which mankind was engaged in a fierce struggle against the forces of nature. Men had to save and hoard and put by for a rainy day. But now modern science and industry, with better means of transport and communication, have removed the spectre of famine and want. The need now is to spend, consume and thereby use up the overflowing abundance which every civilized community can produce. Mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption, otherwise society will either bankrupt itself or seek relief in warfare and destruction. Nevertheless, we continue to urge the practice of thrift and penury, to deflate and restrict credits, when markets, warehouses and granaries are choked with unsalable goods....The test of whether our present civilization will survive depends upon our solving the modern problem of under-consumption in a world materially richer than ever before. Is mankind really to sit down and starve, because of lack of leadership and courage in the invisible governments of high finance, or will the common sense of the common people demand that a way out of the apparent impasse be found?"

Wholesale Prices The Bureau of Labor Statistics announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending April 30 stands at 65.5 as compared with 65.8 for the week ending April 23. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series,

based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that a decrease of less than one-half of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of April 30, when compared with the week ending on April 23.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 6.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.30 to \$3.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$3.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 63 3/4¢ to 65 3/4¢ No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 63 3/4¢ to 65 3/4¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 50 1/2¢ to 52 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 51¢ to 51 3/4¢; St. Louis 56 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 54¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 51¢; Chicago 55 3/4¢; St. Louis 53 1/2¢; No.1 white wheat, Portland 61 1/2¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 52 1/4¢ to 56 1/4¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 56 7/8¢ to 59 7/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 39 1/4¢ to 41 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 30 1/2¢ to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2¢ to 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 31 1/2 to 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 34 1/2¢ to 35 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 36¢ to 38¢; Kansas City 33¢ to 34 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/4¢ to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 white oats, Chicago 23 1/2¢ to 24 3/4¢; St. Louis 23¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22 3/4¢ to 23 3/4¢; Kansas City 23¢ to 26 1/2¢; Chicago 22¢ to 23 1/2¢; St. Louis 22 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 52¢ to 53¢; Chicago 46¢ to 55¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.23 to \$1.26.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8.25-\$8.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-62 1/2¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1.50-\$2 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; 80¢-\$1 f.o.b. Raymondville. North Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$4-\$4.50 per barrel crate in New York City. Mississippi stock \$3.75-\$4 per western lettuce crate in Chicago; \$3.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Round type \$3.50-\$3.85 in the Middle West; \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Louisiana Klondike

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

strawberries \$1.25-\$1.75 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys \$3.50-\$4.25 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$3.25-\$4.90 f.o.b. Chadbourn. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 17 points to 5.58¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.31¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 5.73¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 5.74¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¢; 91 score, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 19¢; Standards, 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 34

Section 1

May 10, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

Senate leaders of both parties agreed yesterday to the formation of an "economy committee," whose object would be to restore to the economy bill many of the savings discarded by the House, and add such further provisions as may be devised in the Senate, according to the press today. The report says: "The new economy committee, which will in reality be a subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee, will probably be named today, and will be strictly bipartisan, it is generally understood....It is believed in official circles that the Senate will restore enough economies to the bill to effect the savings of about \$200,000,000 suggested by the President. Administration leaders were sufficiently encouraged by this and other developments to express the belief that both the revenue and economy bills may be passed by June 1...."

THE TAX BILL

The Senate tax bill, designed to raise \$1,030,000,000 toward balancing the budget for the fiscal year 1933, was reported unanimously yesterday by the finance committee, which had remodeled the measure passed by the House April 1, according to the press today. The bill will be called up for action on Thursday. The report says: "The bill as reported yesterday carries higher normal and surtax rates on incomes of individuals than those in the House bill, also a higher rate on corporation incomes; identical inheritance taxes, higher admission taxes, increased automobile excises, additional postal increases affecting second-class mail; generally lower telephone and telegraph message taxes, lower stock and bond transfer taxes, a levy on bank checks and drafts, a considerably higher excise on home-brew and home-made wine ingredients, two additional purely tariff items, on copper and lumber, and an import tax on rubber, the last alone estimated to raise \$53,000,000...."

CANADIAN RADIO SYSTEM

An Ottawa dispatch today says: "The United States Government is willing to facilitate the establishment of a nationally-owned radio system in Canada, Premier Bennett announced in the House of Commons yesterday. In an exchange of notes, the Washington Government expressed its willingness to make sufficient redistribution of radio channels to make the Dominion scheme feasible, he said."

REICH BUDGET DROPS REPARATIONS

A Berlin dispatch today says: "A budget which makes no provision for further reparations payments was presented yesterday before the Reichstag, when it reconvened after a recess of 10 weeks. In listing expenditures for the coming year, Finance Minister Hermann Dietrich said 700,000,000 marks (\$165,900,000) would be used for interest and amortization on funded floating debts and reparations loans--which meant that while interest charges on the Dawes and Young loans would continue, no funds had been earmarked for further reparations...."

Section 2

Back to Land Project An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill) for May 2 says: "An interesting experiment is being undertaken by one of the Chicago newspapers, which invites letters from unemployed men of that city who would really like an opportunity to leave the hazards of losing jobs in a great industrial center, for a chance to work and raise a family on their own little plot of ground somewhere in a farming region. The paper does not promise to place every man who may have such a desire, but it wants to know if there is really any general urge in the 'back to the soil' movement. In offering to publish such letters, the newspaper expresses some doubt as to the large number who want such a chance to turn farmer, from being a city worker. In another city, Cleveland, the society of engineers has agreed to finance men on a tract of 2,000 acres of land, dividing it into plots for family tilling. The newspapers of that city commend the enterprise, although admitting that it will be only a drop in the bucket as to solving the whole unemployment question for Cleveland. Many other places have gardening projects on greater or lesser scale. In the sum total, probably many thousands of men will have a chance this year to get a taste of close contact with the earth who have never before tried it. The general effect will be salutary. It may fit in with the scheme devised by Henry Ford, by which he proposes that every factory worker should have the opportunity of employing his leisure time part of each week or month in some kind of farming or gardening. Thus the distance between the old and the new system of modern life will be lessened."

Banking Reforms An editorial in The Saturday Evening Post for May 7 says: "There are great inherent elements of strength in the banking system. If we consider the utter carelessness with which banks have been started, and often operated, in the past, together with the long decline in the prices of commodities, real estate, bonds and stocks, the marvel is not that so many banks have failed but that so few have gone under. Countless banking reforms are being suggested these days--enough to make even the specialist in the subject dizzy. Perhaps one or more of the far-reaching types of reorganization being suggested, in some cases in responsible quarters, may become necessary; we are not so sure. But aside from any changes in forms and mechanisms in the future, safer banking will depend upon a tightening up all around. There will have to be fewer banks and more aloofness from boom conditions, if these should develop. Only along these lines can increasing security be found."

Cotton in Bond Paper A North Carolina paper manufacturing company is now using cotton to the extent of twenty-five per cent in manufacturing bond paper. This means that in making a ton of paper a bale of cotton is consumed. The cotton content bond thus produced is said to be noted for its brilliant whiteness and for its strength. It is a regular bond paper and does not have cloth finish. This new use for cotton will be of at least some help in using up the surplus. (Southern Agriculturist, May.)

Economic Planning M. C. Rorty, is the author of a paper on "How May Business Revival be Forced?" which forms a supplement to the April issue of Harvard Business Review. In this he says: ".... There is a very general agreement that the frequency and average severity of business depressions might be reduced if, by credit control or 'economic planning,' we could avoid prior periods of business inflation and of excessive speculation in securities and commodities. There is agreement, also, that plans for unemployment insurance and lay-off benefits, besides relieving the necessities of the individuals immediately affected, may tend to shorten and soften the intensity of depression periods. And there is a growing belief that the organization and operation of our monetary and credit systems to maintain greater stability in general commodity price levels, besides serving a most important purpose in maintaining equity of relations between debtors and creditors, might also be conducive to a higher degree of business stability."

Grasshopper Control An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for April 30 says: "Thousands of farmers living in districts where crops were ravaged by grasshoppers last year are pinning their hopes of controlling these pests this year upon the provision by Congress of funds which would be used for the purchase of poisoned bait, to be distributed free of charge to farmers in the grasshopper-infested areas. A bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,450,000 to be used for this purpose has been passed by both houses of Congress, but is being held up by a conference committee of the House and Senate....Pending the passage of this bill, entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Northwestern States have been organizing farmers of the infested areas in preparation for campaigns which almost certainly will be needed to check the attacks of these pests. Community groups are being formed to receive the poisoned bait, moisten it to the right consistency for spreading, and scatter it where the grasshoppers are at work. If Congress should fail to provide the necessary funds for the purchase of this bait in time to be used properly, these local organizations still could be used to good advantage in combating these pests, but the funds for the purchase of grasshopper poison would have to be obtained elsewhere. Some counties and some farmers within those counties probably could finance these purchases, but others, in districts where recurring crop failures and low prices have combined to drain practically the entire population of its liquid resources, would not be able to do so. It was particularly for the benefit of such districts that the appeal to Congress was made...."

Industrial Mechan- ization The William Feather Magazine says: "While one group of people is asserting that labor-saving machinery is a cause of depression, another group is working feverishly on the invention of improved labor-saving machinery as a means of promoting prosperity. Would it help or hinder prosperity if a steel or wood house should be designed that could be built so cheaply as

to cut the price of a workingman's dwelling in half? Contracts for thousands of the cheap houses would be let at once. Two or three houses would be constructed where one was built before. More labor would be employed. More people would get houses. All would be better off. One group, however, would profit more than any other. This group would be the land-owners....John Stuart Mill, the great English economist, was puzzled by the phenomenon that the lot of labor was not more quickly improved by the use of machinery. What he failed to see clearly was that the greater share of the improvement in industrial processes goes to swell economic rent, or the value of land, and that land is owned by a minority of the population....Proposals have been suggested for correcting this situation, but we will not go into them here. We merely wish to insist that labor-saving machinery and other devices of efficiency are not an evil, but an unmingled blessing. Not a living soul cares to scrap any labor-saving device that has been in existence long enough to establish its value through use. The advance from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age, and thence to the Iron Age, was comparable to this civilization's advance from the horse to the automobile, and thence to the airplane. What woman would care to scrap her suction sweeper, electric refrigerator, washing machine, and electric iron, returning to the broom, icebox, washboard, and flatiron? To ask such questions is to answer them. Equally foolish is the solemn consideration of other labor-saving machinery as a cause of unemployment. What we should determine is whether rent of land takes too large a proportion of the Nation's income...."

Section 3

Department of Dr. H. G. Knight, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Agriculture writing on "Industry Gains From Chemical Research" in Manufacturers Record for May 5, says: "...Outstanding commercial results have accrued from department research in the utilization of citrus products. Twenty years ago the citrus growers of California, particularly the lemon growers, were loaded down with surpluses. They appealed to the United States Department of Agriculture for help. They wanted a method for disposing of cull as well as of surplus fruit. As is fairly well known, this has been achieved very effectively. Credit is generally accorded to the Department of Agriculture for initial work in some of the most important developments. Methods were developed in the department's citrus laboratory in Los Angeles, for the preparation of citrus oils, citric acid, calcium citrate, and pectin. Commercial interests adopted these methods. Soon after, the United States ceased to import citrates from Italy. Later, in the British market, it took the lead from the Italian producers. The citrus industry is now developing foreign markets in citric acid and citrus oils in competition with similar products from the Mediterranean countries. One far-reaching discovery by the department was the effect of ethylene in

coloring citrus fruits. This method brings mature fruit quickly to the color demanded by the retail trade. It can be controlled with scientific accuracy and has almost superseded the old method of burning kerosene stoves in the curing rooms. Still another triumph was the discovery of methods for producing a citrus pectin that is not bitter. Such a citrus pectin can compete with apple pectin. The department has introduced a practical process for the preparation of bottled grapefruit juice. It is now studying the quick freezing of citrus juices. Methods developed for the utilization of cull citrus fruits have changed a dead loss into a profit, and markets have been stabilized in years of high production...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 9.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat* Minneapolis 63 1/8 to 65 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 63 1/8 to 65 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 51 1/2 to 52 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 51 1/4 to 51 3/4¢; St. Louis 56 1/2 to 57¢ (Nom.); No.1 S. R. winter St. Louis 54 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. winter Kansas City 51 1/2¢; St. Louis 53 3/4 to 54¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 61¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 52 5/8 to 56 5/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) Minneapolis 57 1/8 to 60 1/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 38 5/8 to 41 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 31 to 31 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ to 31 3/4¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 1/2 to 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 to 36¢; Chicago 31 3/4 to 32¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 35 to 37¢; Kansas City 33 1/2 to 34 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 23 3/4 to 24¢; St. Louis 23¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 1/2 to 23 1/2¢; Kansas City 23 to 27¢; Chicago 22 1/4 to 23 1/2¢; St. Louis 21 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 48 to 51¢; Chicago 47 to 54¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.27 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8-\$9 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$4.15 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; \$1.60-\$1.65 per 50 pounds f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-62½¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1-\$1.65 per 50-pound sacks in city markets; 75¢ f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.50-\$1.65 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1-\$1.02½ f.o.b. Hammond. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage \$4.25-\$5.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$3.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Virginia stock \$1.50-\$2.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up \$1.12½-\$1.30 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19¢; 91 score, 18¾¢; 90 score, 18¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10½ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11½ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11½ to 12¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 19¢; Standards, 16 to 16½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15½¢.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 19 points to 5.39¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.21¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 5.54¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 5.61¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 35

Section 1

May 11, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today states that a determined senatorial effort to create a balanced budget got under way yesterday with the appointment of a strictly bipartisan economy committee of six members, who will meet today for the first time. In the meantime the appropriations committee will defer consideration of all pending supply bills. The economy group, which is a subcommittee of the appropriations committee, was appointed by Chairman Jones, who will serve as its chairman also. Senators Bingham and Dickinson were the other Republicans appointed on it. Senators McKellar, Bratton and Byrnes are the Democrats.

The report says: "The President is said to be hopeful that the new co-operative action by the White House and the Senate may yield savings of at least \$300,000,000 in addition to \$360,000,000 pared from budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933. Senator Jones reflected this same hope, as did other members of the new economy committee...."

MCGARRAH ON INTERNATIONAL BALANCES

A Basle dispatch today states that in his report to the World Bank stockholders yesterday, Gates W. McGarrah set forth his tariff beliefs thus: "If the relative position of international balances and payments is continuously to be upset by changes in tariff barriers, with profound effect on the equilibrium of different companies, if the flow of capital of one nation to another is to be dammed by obstacles which make the fulfillment of contractual obligations virtually impossible, with consequent destruction of general confidence--then an international monetary system can not function properly."

BRITAIN PROHIBITS CATTLE IMPORTA- TION

The press of May 10 reports that Great Britain has prohibited the importation of cattle, sheep, goats and other ruminating animals from this country. The report says: "The British Ministry of Agriculture has also announced that hay and straw intended for use as fodder or litter for animals can no longer be imported from this country."

EGYPTIAN COTTON

A Cairo dispatch May 10 states that official announcement has been made that the government has temporarily stopped selling cotton.

The New York Times May 10 says: "Officials of the New York Cotton Exchange said May 9 that they could not forecast the effect of the Egyptian government's action in halting sales of government-owned cotton. Only 5 or 10 per cent of the American cotton crop competes with Egyptian cotton, it was explained, the latter being long staple, which commanded a higher price than most American cotton...."

Section 2

British A London dispatch May 10 says: "Prospects for early
Unemployed revival of trade and improvement of industry were discounted
May 9 by publication by the Ministry of Labor of figures showing
that 84,849 more persons were unemployed in Britain on April 25
than on March 21. As compared with last year's figure, the in-
crease was 132,068. Three-fourths of the increase for the month
resulted from a lessened demand for coal. While the demand for
coal for light and heat normally declines at this season, there
has also been a continued diminution in industrial demand, which
is taken as a symptom of general trade depression. Since Sep-
tember there has been improvement in the woolen and cotton tex-
tile industries, although this apparently is now stayed, but in
the iron and steel industries there has been little increase in
employment."

Business An editorial in Barron's for May 9 says: "If signs of
Condi- actual business recovery are still lacking, there are neverthe-
tions less faintly discernible indications of the stabilization which
no doubt must precede recovery. One is the manner in which the
stock market has received such 'unfavorable' developments as the
passing of the United States Steel common dividend and the halv-
ing of the General Motors common dividend. Both corporations are
still paying more in dividends (United States Steel through dis-
bursements on the preferred stock) than they are currently earn-
ing, so that the investment public is obviously on notice that,
barring a substantial improvement in business within the fairly
near future, curtailment of stockholders' income must go further.
Nevertheless the market prices of the two stocks made almost no
response to these announcements. If the price of Steel common
has now fairly discounted an indefinite period of non-payment,
it may be concluded that, so far as that issue is concerned, a
beginning of the end of liquidation has been made...."

Foodstuff Nature (London) for April 23 says: "The publication, by
Refrig- the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, of
eration a survey and scheme for research in refrigeration as applied to
in Aus- the preservation and transport of foodstuffs is a matter of im-
tralia portance at a time when attention is being focused on means of
improving and extending export trade. The report has been pre-
pared by Dr. J. R. Vickery, who is in charge of the newly created
Section of Food Preservation. Information is particularly re-
quired as to the possibility of exporting beef in a chilled
rather than frozen condition, and since there appears a consider-
able outlet in Great Britain for Australian bacon pigs, and good
ham and bacon can be manufactured from frozen carcasses, investi-
gations are needed to determine the best methods of freezing,
storing, and thawing them so that the curing process may be most
successfully carried out. Fruit, particularly apples and pears,
forms another large branch of Australia's export trade, but much
loss is sustained annually through wastage during transport. Be-
sides the need for more definite information as to the best type
of storage conditions, knowledge is lacking as to where tempera-
ture and humidity are particularly important, and how far

pre-picking factors such as orchard conditions and degree of maturity of the fruit, etc., may affect its subsequent storage life. The report concludes with recommendations for the establishment of two laboratories with attached cold storage facilities, at Brisbane and Melbourne, the former to study problems in meat export trade and in the transport of tropical fruits, and the latter to investigate the preservation and transport of non-tropical fruits."

Intermediate Credit Banks Many new financing institutions availed themselves of the credit facilities of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks in the last year, says the annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board recently transmitted to Congress. These 12 banks served 144 new agricultural credit corporations, 28 new livestock loan companies and 23 commercial banks which had not previously established loan and discount relations with them. This brought the total of institutions so served, since organization of the Intermediate Credit Banks in 1923, to 987. The board accounts for this increase during 1931 by citing "the large number of country banks which closed, which tied up not only funds which farmers had accumulated for the purpose of paying obligations and carrying on their operations but also removed their normal sources of credit. The low prices received for agricultural commodities sharply reduced bank deposits and, moreover, the unsettled banking situation made it necessary for commercial banks to maintain substantial cash reserves, which tended further to restrict the amount of credit available for agricultural purposes.

Low Price Profits An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for May says: "Inflated prosperity is always demoralizing. It is when people are making money that they go in debt and develop habits of extravagance and waste that in the end are hostile to real success in business. Low prices bring people back to their senses and drive them to economy and hard work and these develop habits that supply the essential foundation for good profits in the future. A depression is nature's great training school for correcting bad business habits that threaten wrack and ruin to those who are controlled by them. Low prices, rigid economy and hard work constitute nature's prescription for converting losses into gains. Those who exercise faith and take the medicine that nature prescribes will understand in the not distant future how low prices bring big profits."

Marginal Land An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for May 4 says: "Land that will not yield enough when production and prices are normal to pay for the labor and equipment involved in the production of crops, interest on the investment and taxes, as well as for plant food removed in growing crops, should be classified as marginal. Land which might be classified as marginal for the production of corn in the Great Plains area would not come under this classification for wheat. In the corn belt the reverse

would be true. Land exceptionally well adapted for the production of corn might be marginal wheat land....There are two factors which must be considered in land classification and use. One, the character of the land itself; the other, the system of production under consideration....The ability of the man in charge, the productive capacity of the land, its adaptability to the system of farming involved, are of importance in determining marginal holdings. Under present conditions many farms are being so depleted in fertility that they may never return to the productive class, but must become marginal areas because returns have not been adequate to maintain fertility, prevent erosion and meet more pressing needs for payment of interest and taxes by their owners. Such a situation, while deplorable, eventually will take such areas out of production and eliminate them from competition with those which can produce, both adequately and profitably, commodities for which there is a demand."

Scientific Research and Specialization An editorial in Nature (London) for April 23 says: "One of the most striking features in the advance of present-day science is the importance which borderland sciences have come to assume. In part this has resulted from the growing tendency towards intensive specialization, and as more and more fields are demarcated the debatable lands tend to be neglected. With the advance of science there has been a parallel growth in its diversity. Chemists and other classes of scientific worker are tending more and more to subdivide themselves into special sections which often have little in common, and the 'general practitioner,' whether in medicine or elsewhere, has tended to lose caste. Specialization has its own grave dangers of sterility of thought and a one-sided way of regarding the problems of science or of life, and it is accordingly significant that some of the most important recent advances in science have come in the borderline fields which demand the cooperation of specialists in several branches of science. Notably this is true of advances in chemotherapy and discoveries in the vitamin field, while industrial research could provide numerous examples. The contact thus engendered between different branches of science provides the necessary safeguard against sterility of thought, and this was probably what prompted Major F. A. Freeth's recent suggestion that the time has come when research should be organized by divisions of science and not by divisions of practice, and that, for example, an institution devoted to the study of high temperature equilibria, in which all the necessary classes of scientific workers were engaged, would produce more valuable scientific and industrial results than the study of special problems from the scientific or industrial side. Contact between different branches of science can, however, only be full and fertile if there are not artificial barriers of thought or practice, and from this point of view it seems at least open to question whether the proposal to differentiate between medical and other classes of patents is wise....Differentiation between medical inventions

and other classes of scientific inventions can only be logically defended today on a very narrow interpretation of science. On any broad view, medical science is only one of the ways in which science serves humanity. The contribution of the chemist, the physicist, the engineer, the biologist, the agriculturist, and others are no less important, and upon their efforts also the success of mankind's struggle to maintain its existence often depends...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 10.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 63 3/8 to 65 3/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 63 3/8 to 65 3/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 51 3/4 to 52 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 51 1/2 to 52 1/2¢; Chicago 57¢; St. Louis 56 3/4¢; No.1 S. R. Winter St. Louis 54 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. winter Kansas City 51 3/4¢; Chicago 56 1/4¢; St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.1 W. Wh. Portland 61¢; No.2 An. Dur.* Minneapolis 53 to 56¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 57 to 60¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 39 1/4 to 41 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 31 3/4 to 32¢; St. Louis 31 3/4¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 1/2 to 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 to 36¢; St. Louis 32¢ to 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 35 to 37¢; Kansas City 33 1/2 to 35¢; Chicago 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 24 to 24 3/4¢; St. Louis 22 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 1/2 to 23 1/2¢; Kansas City 23 to 27¢; Chicago 22 1/2 to 24¢; St. Louis 22¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 47 to 50¢; Chicago 47 to 53¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.26 1/2 to \$1.29 1/2.

Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7.50; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice, \$5 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.10 to \$3.45; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$3.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8-\$9 per barrel in the East; Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-62 1/2¢ f.o.b. Stevens point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.25-\$1.65 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. North Carolina Missionary strawberries 8¢-10¢ per quart in New York City; 32-quart crates, \$1.50-\$4.50 f.o.b. Wallace Section.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Mississippi Pointed type cabbage \$4.25-\$4.75 per western lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$3.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Virginia stock \$1.25-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches up, \$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19¢; 91 score, $18\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 18¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢; Single Daisies, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12¢; Young Americas, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 19¢; Standards, 16 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to $15\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points to 5.37¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.14¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 5.53¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 5.57¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 36

Section 1

May 12, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "Tentative agreement on several suggestions for reducing governmental expenditures was reached late yesterday by the new Senate economy committee. The group's first conference was held yesterday at the White House, where the committee and President Hoover exchanged views....Chairman Jones told newspaper men that no report on proposed reductions in expenditures would be made public until the committee has completed its work....The President was reported to have asked that the budget be cut between \$300,000,000 and \$350,000,000, Secretary Mills naming the former figure and Senator Bingham, a committee member, the latter. The committee will endeavor to effect the necessary savings in an omnibus bill, it is understood, but if that is impossible the difference will be pared from individual department appropriation bills...."

TARIFF BILL VETOED

The press today says: "The Democratic tariff bill--admittedly more a declaration of party policy than a piece of practical legislation--was vetoed by President Hoover yesterday and died a quick death when the House a few minutes later sustained the Executive's objections. The vote was 178 to override and 166 to sustain. This was far short of the two-thirds necessary...."

THE TAX BILL

Tentative arrangements were completed yesterday for starting debate in the Senate today on the billion-dollar tax bill when Senator Smoot, chairman, filed the finance committee's formal report on the bill, recommending its revenue proposals as the most equitable and practical solution of the Treasury's financial problem. (Press, May 12.)

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF LEG- ISLATION

The press today says: "With a proposal to the Senate that the Government issue bonds amounting to \$2,300,000,000 to finance a two-fold plan for aiding States and municipalities in coping with the problem of unemployment, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic floor leader, yesterday entered the fight for Federal unemployment relief...."

FOREIGN WHEAT FOR FRENCH FLOUR

A Paris dispatch May 10 says: "The amount of foreign wheat French millers may use in mixing their flour has been reduced from 45 per cent to 40 per cent by an official decree. France previously had lightened restrictions on the importation of foreign wheat, by revising upward the proportion permitted in French flour from an allowance of only 3 per cent early this year. The new decree places the quota where it was April 1."

FRENCH FRUIT IM- PORTATION

A Paris dispatch today says: "The importation of fruit, certified to be free from the San Jose scale, has been limited to the ports of Marseilles, Dunkirk, Havre and Bordeaux, according to a notice published in the Officiel Journal yesterday."

Section 2

Back-to- the-Land Movement An editorial in California Cultivator for May 7 says: "We are told that one of the effects of the depression is a 'back to the land' trend on the part of three classes of unemployed-- those who left the farm a few years ago but now see their mistake and are returning, in most cases, to live with relatives; those going back to the land simply to obtain food and shelter, and those who either have enough money to make a small down payment on a farm or to finance themselves on rented land....In our opinion, now is a mighty good time for the Federal and State governments to adopt a liberal reforestation program that will induce those with marginal lands, that are suitable, to use them for this purpose rather than attempt to again dispose of them for farming purposes. While the committee on land utilization can be of material assistance in preventing would-be farmers from settling on lands not suited to their needs, we believe the real strength of the movement lies in seeking to help owners of marginal lands put them to such use as will more or less permanently remove them from the field of farm crop production."

Business Condi- tions The Business Week for May 11 says: "As we move into May the slight spring spurt of early April seems to be petering out. ...Steel mill activity is still slowly increasing under the uncertain stimulus of low-price automobile production, but the price structure is weakening under competitive consumer pressure and prospects of further wage cuts....Electric power production and merchandise carloadings show slackening response to seasonal influences....Building contracts made a better showing in April and have stopped declining, but are below a subsistence basis... Commodity price averages show some tendency to stabilization, but security markets have slid off to pre-war levels under legislative uncertainties and necessitous liquidation....Foreign hysteria over 'inflation' has come to the surface and started gold exports again....In spite of all these discouraging developments the basic conditions for business recovery are being quite clearly established, although they are utterly and almost universally ignored....Administration measures and Federal Reserve efforts have unquestionably created an enormous improvement in the banking position in the past two months...."

Farm Land Bank Needs Paul Bestor, chairman of the Farm Loan Board, yesterday notified Senator Cutting of New Mexico that the recent addition of \$125,000,000 to the Farm Land Banks' capital did not provide for "general extension of the time of payment of obligations due from borrowers," according to the press today. This matter, Bestor said in a letter referring to the \$25,000,000 of the fund set aside for extensions, was left "to the judgment of the directors of the banks." He added: "I am sure you will agree that if the funds provided are to prove adequate to meet the situation faced by borrowers who need and merit favorable consideration the banks can not afford to grant extensions indiscriminately."

Food and Drug Legislation An editorial in Dairy Produce for May 5 says: "The Food and Drugs Act is a commendable measure and its administration has been satisfactory. We have heard no complaints about this act, except that it needs strengthening so as to increase its benefits and protection to the people. A bill now in the Senate is a strengthening step and is generally acceptable with one exception. That exception is that it increases penalties in the matter of butter violations of the standard; and because butter among foods is in a class by itself, it seems only fair that an exception should be made. Standards of other foods are fixed by the Food and Drug Administration and admit reasonable allowances. It is not difficult for the manufacturers to keep standards established within the allowances made. The standard for butter is fixed by law outside of the Food and Drug Administration, and there is no tolerance. Buttermakers in order to stay within the law must work for a reading above the standard, but no matter how constantly they try, even the experts, will make a slip. Buttermaking is different too in that it is not a compounding of materials that can each be accurately measured. Butter contains 80 per cent more or less of butterfat depending upon how successfully moisture has been extracted. So many things can happen in the matter of moisture control. If there was a tolerance in butter comparable with the tolerances in other foods, the buttermaker could have no objection to the Senate bill to strengthen the enforcement of the food and drugs act, but because his hazard would be greatly increased if this bill, in its present form, becomes a law, he is entitled to be heard in the matter before a vote for passage is taken."

Midwestern Conditions Theodore Christianson, former Governor of Minnesota, writing under the title "The Mood of the Mid-West" in Current History for May, says: "...But, undaunted by defeats and failures, the Middle West has not lost its zeal for experimentation. There have been crop failures, too, yet the people have continued to plow and seed. Then, why not continue to experiment with economic formulas?...The thought so common in the East that unprofitable prices will of themselves force acreage reduction, and that therefore the surplus problem will solve itself, does not square with the facts. On the contrary, low prices compel fuller utilization of the land. A farmer who finds that he can not meet taxes and interest this year will inevitably seed more acres next year. That he not only destroys soil fertility by refusing his land a fallow year occasionally but also aggravates the surplus problem and increases the likelihood of still lower prices does not deter him in the face of the immediate necessity to increase his present income....The farmer is now convinced that his loss of foreign markets is due in no small measure to industry's ruthless penetration of the foreign field, which has forced Europe to divert its energies from manufacturing to agriculture....The cure for what ails us is not to be had by tapping a new source of credit, however necessary that may be in order to stave off creditors and bank depositors....The money advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to banks may be useful

to meet runs or to prevent them, but it will not begin to rehabilitate business until the downward price trend stops and an upward trend begins, for only then will it be safe to lend money or to borrow it. When better times come it will not be because money is easier to borrow but because it is easier to earn. Increase in commodity prices is, to the farmer's way of thinking, the absolute prerequisite to a return of prosperity...."

National Resources An editorial in Manufacturers Record for May 5 says: "Our virtually untouched material wealth, that for the moment seems to be forgotten, forms the substantial base upon which our future growth rests. A realization of its magnitude must give reassurance to the doubters. We have been blessed with superabundant resources of water power, timber, minerals, fuel, and soil and climate that are matched nowhere on earth. It should strengthen our courage to realize these things and give us a fresh measure of confidence at a time when American character and determination and aggressiveness are being sternly tested....In the gloom of the moment, it is evident that a sense of values of all kinds has been lost to an extent that is beyond reason. Business and modes of life are undergoing marked changes in many respects. We are experiencing an industrial evolution. The only way to get anywhere is to face the new economic order, for such it is, with a zest that while not overlooking past mistakes, shall carry us along sounder lines to a fuller development than ever before....It is not a far-fetched view to say that before long it will be difficult to supply the accumulated needs of factories and merchants and individuals who have done with so little for so long."

Wheat Situation Food Research Institute of Stanford University gives a survey of the wheat situation from December 1931 to March 1932 in its study for May. This says in part: "The period under review (December, 1931 to March, 1932) was not strikingly eventful. Net increases in crop estimates were about 35 million bushels. In the United States net mill grindings fell to a low level. The volume of international trade declined from its August--November level for the third successive year. Russian and Danubian shipments declined sharply; North America shipped relatively little while Australia and Argentina exported heavily. World wheat stocks remained burdensome. International wheat prices fluctuated within a narrow range, on a very low level, but were moderately firm in spite of further recession in business and in price levels. In the major Continental European importing countries, wheat prices were held high by tariffs and milling regulations. With heavy feed use in North America, wheat consumption in 1931-32 may still equal or exceed the high level of 1930-31 in the world ex-Russia and China; but it now seems probable that the depression has led to reduced flour consumption in the United States. China's absorption of imported wheat is likely to set a new high record. The world carryover seems likely to be lower than the inward carryover by 50 to 100 million bushels, a smaller reduction than seemed indicated last December. Most of the surplus

will be in the United States. Low stocks in Europe and relaxation of import restrictions will make for heavier international trade in April--July than in December--March, and North America will be called upon to cover a large fraction of the import requirements. Apart from unpredictable changes in new-crop prospects and from further unfavorable developments in business and in commodity prices, a tendency to moderate firmness of wheat prices on the international market now seems in prospect."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 11.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.35; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.05 to \$3.45; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.35 to \$3.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 64 5/8 to 66 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 64 5/8 to 66 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 52 3/4 to 54 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 52 3/4 to 53 3/4¢; St. Louis 58¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. winter Kansas City 53 1/2¢; St. Louis 56¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 52 1/2 to 53 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 57 1/4¢; St. Louis 55 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 61¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 53 to 57¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 59¢ to 62¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 40 1/4 to 42 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 1/2 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 32 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 1/2 to 36 1/2¢; St. Louis 33¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 36 to 37¢; Kansas City 34 to 35¢; Chicago 32 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 24 1/4 to 24 3/4¢; St. Louis 24¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 23 to 24¢; Kansas City 23 to 27¢ (Nom.); Chicago 23 to 24 1/4¢; St. Louis 23¢ (Nom.); Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 46¢ to 49¢; Chicago 40 to 50¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.27 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8.25-\$9 per barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.25-\$3.50 in the Middle West on 100-pound basis; \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. Texas points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.25 in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Missionary strawberries 8¢-12¢ per quart in eastern cities; 32-quart crates \$2.75-\$3.75 f.o.b. Chadbourn on Klondikes. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, 90¢-\$1.50 per 50-pound sacks in city markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage \$4-\$5 per western lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$3.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$1.75-\$2 in New York.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19¢; 91 score, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 18¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 19¢; Standards, 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 5.40¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price stood at 9.03¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 5.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 5.58¢ bid.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 37

Section 1

May 13, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "Jealously guarding all action on the new bipartisan savings program, a Senate appropriations subcommittee, economy bent, yesterday worked its way half through the omnibus retrenchment bill, reclaiming savings stricken by the House. The fate of 613,000 civil employees hung on committee disposition of the first two titles in the bill. It was a case of pay cuts versus enforced Government furloughs, with furloughs favored to win out over the House pay slash of 11 per cent with \$2,500 exemption...."

THE PRESIDENT URGES RELIEF PLAN

President Hoover yesterday asked Senators Robinson of Arkansas and Watson, the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate, to propose to their colleagues a three-point Federal relief program to stimulate private business in reproductive enterprises, to advance money for self-liquidating projects in States and municipalities, to ameliorate agricultural distress and to loan to States--but not municipalities--money for the relief of unemployed citizens, according to the press today. The report says: "The President's plan can be achieved simply by extending the powers and financial resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It involves no new Government borrowings; it does not disturb the processes of budget balancing; it contemplates no bond issues for non-reproductive public works...."

THE TAX BILL

The billion-dollar tax bill reached the floor of the Senate yesterday and took its place at the head of the line of legislative matters awaiting consideration. Debate will begin today. (Press, May 13.)

NATIONAL DEFICIT

With daily Government expenditures far exceeding the receipts, the Treasury's deficit already has passed the \$2,500,000,000 mark. Figures for May 9, issued yesterday, showed a deficit of \$2,497,262,965. Tuesday's figures when made public will carry the deficit over the \$2,500,000,000 mark. Expenditures for the period of July 1 to May 9 were \$4,205,140,480, an increase of \$661,964,000 over last year, while receipts were \$1,707,877,514, a decrease of \$891,519,000. (Press, May 13.)

IRISH FREE STATE LEGISLATION

A London dispatch today states that if the Irish Free State enacts as law the pending bill abolishing the oath to the King, Great Britain will retaliate by cutting off without negotiation the tariff advantages now enjoyed by the Free State in the British market. This warning to Eamon de Valera, President of the Free State Council, was uttered yesterday in the House of Commons by J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions.

Section 2

Back-to-
Farm
Projects

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for May 1 says: "Encouraging indication of the increasing trek back to the farm by city dwellers is contained in the report of the Federal land bank of Houston, Texas, that 77 per cent of the farm lands sold by it during 1931 were bought by urban residents who later moved on to their new property. The bank finds in these sales 'conclusive evidence that the trend from the farm to the city, which existed several years ago, has reversed itself.' In St. Louis the citizens' relief committee has obtained 60 acres of land for the use of 400 of the city's needy families in raising vegetables. The plan contemplates the opening of a cannery later during the season to preserve the surplus products. Detroit had 4,369 such plots last summer and contemplates an even larger number this year. Other cities throughout the country have joined in the movement, which has the double purpose of producing fresh food for the unemployed and their families and giving opportunity for health-building exercise. All over the South the unemployed of the cities, especially those who have formerly lived on farms, are joining the steady movement which is repopulating the hundreds of thousands of farms deserted during the boom years. They are swapping the hardships of an existence eked out with the aid of charity for the security and safety of the farm. The trend to the farm is not only relieving the burden of the cities in looking after their unemployed, but is aiding materially toward the return of better times through its influence on the serious problem of how to reinstate the purchasing power of the present overplus of labor...."

Cotton
Week

George A. Sloan, president, Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., writing in Commerce and Finance for May 11, says: "We shall see next week in the observance of National Cotton Week what has every promise to be and what others have proclaimed as the most comprehensive promotion of cotton ever attempted in America. Of outstanding significance is the fact that merchants have not hesitated to give expression to their confidence in this concentrated merchandising event of our industry by actual orders and purchasing of goods. A last-minute survey of the preparations of New York stores, and a summary of the plans of out-of-town merchants from the principal New York resident buying offices, reveals that the retailers are 'all set' to give the sale of cottons an impetus which it is expected will be of increasing value as the season progresses. Supplementing the fine cooperation of the retail stores and contributing in large part to the prospective success of National Cotton Week this year, has been the magnificent support of wholesalers, cutters, resident buyers and trade associations. Splendid assistance, too, has come from scores of firms and individuals outside our industry who have given to a remarkable degree, a valuable recognition of the economic importance of this co-ordinated effort to increase the sale of cotton."

Filene Stimulation of the railroads by "giving them competi-
Road Plan tors worthy of their steel" in the form of a national system of
"fourfold super-automobile highways" to supplement them was pro-
posed May 11 as a step toward "a true and lasting remedy for our
present dangerous depression" by Edward A. Filene, Boston mer-
chant, at a luncheon of the New York Board of Trade. Mr. Filene
said he had drawn the plan at the request of Chinese leaders for
a program which would "contribute most toward stability and
progress in that vast and crowded land." The improved highway
system he had suggested, he said, also should be a sound idea in
this country.... "I suggest more, not less, transportation. I
suggest that we stimulate the railways, not by crushing their
natural competitors but by giving them competitors worthy of their
steel. I suggest that we meet retreating business, not by re-
treating, not by digging in, but by a direct frontal attack." The
speaker compared the railway transportation system with the auto-
mobile industry, recalling that conservative business men saw the
saturation point in automobile manufacture as early as 1915. The
market for cars, he said, had expanded as prices decreased and
good roads increased. "In other words, there was a vast and un-
realized market for transportation. I believe that such a mar-
ket still exists and that all that the railroads, all that the
motor industry and all that the highway builders can do during
the coming years will not be more than enough to meet its needs."
(N.Y. Times, May 12.)

Foot and An editorial in California Cultivator for May 7 says:
Mouth in "California is again fighting foot and mouth disease, the third
California outbreak since 1924 and again its introduction undoubtedly has
nia been through garbage from ships which use meats from countries
where the disease is beyond control. So far the present out-
break involves but two actual infections. It was first noted
on an isolated hog ranch in Orange County and all the hogs on
this place and on four adjoining ranches, about 3,600 in all,
were immediately destroyed by the State and Federal authorities
who rushed to the scene. Later the disease was detected on
another place near Bellflower, Los Angeles County, which receives
garbage from the same source, and some 2,500 hogs have been de-
stroyed on that ranch which is also fairly well isolated and the
authorities hope that the disease can be checked without spread.
Due to the other outbreaks in recent years the Federal, State
and county forces are well informed regarding all phases of the
disease and its control and, if nothing unforeseen happens,
should be able to eradicate this one in record time. However
all agricultural interests of the State wonder how long their
great industry is going to be compelled to cope with these
periodic outbreaks which so seriously interfere with the move-
ment of fruits and vegetables as well as with livestock and live-
stock products. It is costly business fighting this disease and
paying indemnities on slaughtered stock, and many persons are
stirred up to the point where they are demanding that laws or
regulations be enacted which will absolutely prohibit the feed-
ing of garbage and require that it be incinerated. Others who

feel that garbage has a value as feed and is disposed of most cheaply when fed to hogs, believe that if it is properly sterilized the danger is eliminated. Obviously something must be done to relieve us of this constant menace and the sooner the better."

Mrs. Ford A New Brunswick, N.J., dispatch May 11 states that
Asks Farm Mrs. Henry Ford, president of the National Farm and Garden
Women Aid Association, asked members of the council of the organization
at its spring conference at New Jersey College for Women May 10
to stress the interdependence of women in cities and women on
farms. She said her interest and that of the association were
not in the large farm but in the small farm, where women do much
of the work. Mrs. Ford urged New Jersey women to set up a branch
of the organization.

Russia A Moscow dispatch May 12 says: "Government restrictions
Lightens on the purchase of certain articles of food were lifted May 11
Food Re- in line with the recent promise that every effort would be ex-
stric- erted to make living conditions somewhat more comfortable for
tions the people. Milk, eggs, cheese and tea were taken off the ra-
tion list, thus removing the limitations on the amount any pur-
chaser might buy. Other important foodstuffs on the restricted
list include flour, bread, meat, gruel, herring, butter, oil and
sugar. Purchase restrictions were taken off all kinds of can-
dies, tinned foods except meat, soap, cigarettes and knitted
goods. Regulations covering the sale of men's clothing were
made less severe. Although the decree permits unrestricted
purchase of numerous articles, prices are very high and stocks
are small.

"The decree followed lightening of the restrictions on
farmers with cattle to sell. Under a new regulation the farmers
may dispose of their cattle in retail markets for the rest of
this year, instead of selling to the government. Last Saturday
a decree was promulgated permitting collective and individual
farmers to dispose of surplus grain stocks in the open market."

Tennessee The press of May 10 says: "Judge Cummings, chairman of
Road Fi- the Highway Commission of Hamilton County, Tenn., is receiving
nancing congratulations on the completion at a saving of \$50,000 of a
highway to the top of Lookout Mountain, for which the State Leg-
islature two years ago authorized an issue of serial bonds for
\$150,000--the estimated cost of the road. It was found that the
sweeping curves of the original survey of the twenty-four foot
road presented some difficult engineering problems, and in the
spirit of economy a new survey was adopted which made possible
the completion of the road for \$100,000 instead of \$150,000.
Five annual payments of \$10,000 each were thus anticipated and
the bonds were retired, saving the county \$50,000, and the road
was constructed to the entire satisfaction of those using it and
to the taxpayers of the county."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 12.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.35; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.15 to \$3.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$3.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5 to \$5.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 63 1/4 to 65 1/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 51 1/2 to 53¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 51 to 52 3/4¢; St. Louis 56¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 54¢; No.2 S. R. Winter Kansas City 51 3/4¢; St. Louis 54¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 60 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 51 3/8 to 55 3/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 57 to 60¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 39 to 41 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 32¢; Chicago 32¢; St. Louis 32 1/4¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 to 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 to 36 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 35 to 37¢; Kansas City 33 1/2 to 35¢; Chicago 31 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 3/4 to 32¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 24 to 24 1/2¢; St. Louis 23¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 1/4 to 23 1/4¢; Kansas City 22 1/2 to 26¢; Chicago 22 1/2 to 23 3/4¢; St. Louis 22 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 45 to 47¢; Chicago 42 to 48¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.24 1/4 to \$1.27 1/4.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8.50-\$9 per barrel in the East; mostly \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.50-\$4 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.25 in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 57 1/2-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. North Carolina Missionary strawberries \$3.50-\$4 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$1.50-\$4.25 f.o.b. Wallace Section. Virginia Pointed type cabbage \$1-\$1.50 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi \$3.75-\$4 per western lettuce crate in the East; few \$3 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York McIntosh apples, No.1, 2 1/2 inches up, \$1.68-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, $19\frac{1}{4}\phi$; 90 score, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13ϕ ; Single Daisies, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12ϕ ; Young Americas, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York were: (Urner Barry Company quotations) Special Packed, 17 to 19ϕ ; Standards, $16\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points to 5.36ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.92ϕ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 5.54ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 5.55ϕ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLV, No. 38

Section 1

May 14, 1932.

FARM BOARD WHEAT

Chairman Stone of the Farm Board May 12 denied midwestern reports that the board had been unable to refinance its stabilization wheat holdings and would liquidate them immediately, according to the press of May 13. "These reports are absolutely untrue," the chairman said. "All loans on the stabilization wheat were renewed by banks this spring. The board has repeatedly said that it would follow rigidly its policy of selling 5,000,000 bushels monthly."

FORESTRY CONFERENCE

What is happening to the Nation's water sources will be brought into relief at Baltimore, Md., May 26 and 27, when members of the American Forestry Association gather for their fifty-seventh annual conference, according to the press today. The report says: "The Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, will head the list of national speakers. The meeting will be held jointly with the Maryland Forestry Association. The purpose of the conference is to present the more important phases of the country's water situation and to suggest constructive approaches to the many water problems with which the Nation, States, communities and individuals are confronted..."

LAND BANK LOANS

The 12 Federal Land Banks made 10,898 loans amounting to \$42,015,300 last year, bringing the total loans made from organization to 523,094 loans aggregating \$1,659,932,314, according to the Federal Farm Loan Board's annual report, which was sent to Congress this week. Eleven per cent of the amount of these loans has been amortized by the borrowers, while pay-offs in full or in part, foreclosures, etc. have reduced the volume of the principal of the loans outstanding to \$1,167,898,205. The report discloses that there has been a decline both in volume and number of loans in force in the last two years.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE CUT

A London dispatch May 13 states that the Bank of England gave further proof of its cheap-money policy May 12 by reducing the Bank rate from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This was the fifth reduction in three months until now the rate is as low as at any time since the World War.

DANISH BACON PLANTS

A Copenhagen dispatch today says: "Work will be resumed in the Danish bacon factories today, to the relief of the nation, whose economic existence had been threatened by the lockout. The butchers last night joined the other parties in accepting the official arbitrators' proposals and exporting will recommence a week from Friday. Three hundred thousand pigs have accumulated for slaughtering."

Section 2

Agricultural Cooperation An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for May says: "Cooperation in agricultural enterprises in a business way is comparatively new in this country....It is inevitable that co-operative effort should be made use of and it is natural that the development and expansion of the principle should go on. If a farm product each day has to be carried from ten farm homes in a neighborhood to a market eighteen miles away, it is the perfectly logical thing that a cooperative effort should be made so that one truck instead of ten shall haul that product. It is more economical of human effort to bring together the cream from two hundred homes to churn daily at a central point than for the women of two hundred homes to do this churning. And a far better product can be produced. Just as it is sensible and profitable to unite to deliver the products from scattered farms to market in one truck, or for enough farmers to cooperate to establish a cooperative creamery for the manufacture of their cream into butter to save the labor of the women on a hundred or more farms and to improve the average quality of the product, so is it natural that farmers should pool their interests to merchandise their products....Agriculture is made up of many units and the average farmer does not know a great deal about the machinery of marketing. In many cases he is not prepared to cope with the trained men of the trade. Yet it is in the interest of agriculture and of the country as a whole that he get his business on the most profitable basis possible. At this time a whole country lies stunned under the deadening effect of desperately cheap wheat, corn, cotton, hogs, etc. The buying power of the farm must be brought back and it is in the interest of society that it be maintained at a high level....The agricultural Marketing Act is an attempt to help the infant industry of agricultural cooperation. The Southern Agriculturist believes that it is as important that agriculture be put on a sound basis as it was that manufacture be put on its feet in the early history of the country; and agricultural cooperation, backed by the Government, offers this help if time enough is allowed."

Apple Preferences An editorial in New England Homestead for May 7 says: "A knowledge of what the consumer prefers puts the man who has something to sell in a decidedly advantageous position when he markets his wares. Whether his product be apples or wheelbarrows he can plan more intelligently if he is fully informed about the market end of his enterprise. In recent years agriculture has given closer attention to marketing, making surveys and studies to determine how the consumer feels about several different commodities. The Maine Experiment Station has recently concluded a study of the market and consumer preference for Maine apples, with interesting results. Information was secured from both retailers and consumers. It was found, for example, that the most popular varieties with retailers were Red Astrachan in the summer, McIntosh in the fall, and Baldwin and Winesap in the winter. The most popular container was the box, while second choice was the basket. The principal grades of apples handled

by the retailers were fancy, A, and unclassified. About 37% of the apples had the count or number of apples per bushel indicated. The most common counts were from 100 to 125 apples per bushel, which means an apple from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Among the consumers the most popular varieties were McIntosh for eating and Baldwin for cooking. Red apples were preferred for eating. The women of the household were the principal buyers of apples. A common method of buying was simply to ask for eating or cooking apples. The leading qualities which consumers tried to obtain when buying apples were flavor, juiciness, and firmness...."

Farm Machinery An editorial in Commercial West for May 7 says: "How much do farmers spend on an average annually for farm implements--for the various tools and machines needed for tilling, planting, harvesting and processing the crops? This question is particularly pertinent at a time when there is so much superficial thinking on this subject among groups which are not fully informed. Farmers, as a whole, spend less than one-third as much for these machines as they do for cash wages paid to hired labor; slightly more than one-third as much as they pay in taxes; less than one-half as much as they pay for interest; and about one-half as much as they spend for automobiles. It should be kept in mind that these comparisons are based on Government figures and deal with average expenditures. While a comparison of these items in any individual case may vary somewhat, the Government figures, nevertheless, indicate truly the average relatively low expenditure for farm machines throughout the United States."

Orange Market An editorial in California Cultivator for May 7 says: "A movement, reported to have been started by the Orange County farm bureau, promises to have a stabilizing effect upon the Valencia orange market, if enough of the growers and packers can be induced to abide by its provisions. Briefly, it is a ²pro-rating plan designed to regulate the flow of oranges into the consuming centers both as to quality and quantity and thus prevent, so far as possible, the depressing influence on the price of the better fruit, that always occurs when it is forced to compete with excessive amounts of small and inferior quality fruit. The set-up of this plan is for a joint distribution committee composed of four members from the California Fruit Growers Exchange, two from the Mutual Orange Distributors and one member from each independent sales body, but not to exceed four members from this latter group. No organization is to have a majority control of the committee. The committee is to be vested with authority to determine the total quantity of Valencias which may be shipped by all shippers in any week. In event of a disagreement in this primary committee, final decision would be made by a growers' committee of not more than 15 members representing all interests. Each party to the plan would agree to dispose of unmarketable fruit in such manner as would not cause it to compete with fruit marketed under the regular pro-rate...."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLV, No. 39

Section 1

May 16, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "A non-partisan agreement on relief, economy and taxation programs now seems probable, according to responsible Senate leaders. President Hoover held another White House conference last night on the taxation and economy programs now pending in the Senate....As the Senators delegated to consider economy legislation continued conferences over the week-end, seeking to effect compromises and perfect bills, it became apparent that partisan considerations would be laid aside and measures reported that would not upset the administration's budget-balancing program...."

"Indications are that the special Senate committee, wrestling with the economy problem, will be able to reach an agreement this week, which, if carried out, would permit a reduction of about \$200,000,000 in the tax levies. The economy bill will be reported to the Senate before the tax bill is passed, so that the two measures can be considered in conference at the same time...."

RELIEF MEASURES

The press today says: "While no definite relief plan has been worked out by the Democrats that is entirely acceptable to the administration, sentiment in the country is expected to influence both parties to support a measure that will relieve the unemployed and be beneficial to industry. Senator Wagner has completed his relief bill...and expects to introduce it Tuesday. It provides for a bond issue of \$2,000,000,000. Of this amount, \$1,000,000,000 would be used in public construction already authorized; \$700,000,000 to aid self-liquidating activities and \$300,000,000 for relief of the unemployed. The latter amount would be distributed as needed and not loaned to the States as originally suggested...."

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE

The press today says: "Recommendations made by the House committee on coinage, weights and measures that President Hoover call, not later than July 1, an international monetary conference, as requested in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Somers of New York, were made public May 14, together with a preliminary report on the resolution by a subcommittee of which Mr. Somers is chairman....The resolution has been altered since its introduction, to broaden the scope of the conference and do away with any impression that the committee is recommending bimetallism or the abandonment of the principle of the gold standard by countries which are now on it or desire to restore their currency to that base...."

PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 14 says: "The Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, a Pacific Coast wool-marketing organization, has withdrawn from the National Wool-Marketing Corporation. The cooperative will again operate as an independent organization without any connection...The Pacific cooperative has a membership of about 3,000 wool growers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and California...."

Section 2

Agricultural
Parasites Nature (London) for April 30 says: "Internal para-
sites are one of the stock-farmer's biggest problems all over
the British Empire. They are the poultry farmer's worst enemy,
and, in all probability, constitute the most severe check on
the growth of the poultry industry in the British Isles. In
Canada it has been estimated that parasitic infestation causes
an annual loss of 4,000,000 pounds and is responsible for the
death of one-tenth of the Dominion's livestock. A new Empire
center for the scientific study of internal parasites has been
established in Canada, with the assistance of a grant from the
Empire Marketing Board. New buildings, which will house the In-
stitute of Parasitology, are now being erected by the Quebec
Government at Macdonald College, the agricultural college at-
tached to McGill University. The scheme is being financed for
three years jointly by the Empire Marketing Board and the Na-
tional Research Council of Canada. It marks the first occasion
on which the Canadian Government and the Empire Marketing Board
have combined to support a joint scheme of research. It is
hoped that the new institute may eventually become an Empire
headquarters for the study of internal parasites, somewhat as
Onderstepoort, in South Africa, has become recognized as an
Empire center for animal diseases research...."

Farm
Condi-
tions An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for May
11 says: "A statistical study of crop loans, foreclosures and
tax delinquencies reveals the plight of agriculture. Although
American farmers have adopted approved methods of production,
extended their efforts through use of power machinery, developed
new crops and adapted older varieties to local conditions, yet
the income from land has not been sufficient to produce a living
for the majority of farmers and pay the fixed charges against
the land. Farmers have drawn upon their savings from more pros-
perous times, converted their crops and livestock into cash be-
fore permitting foreclosure proceedings and have exhausted all
other credits before becoming eligible for Government loans. Un-
fortunately many who have been operating submarginal land will
make another attempt to rehabilitate themselves by the use of
seed purchased with Government funds although the only possible
hope for profitable returns is in higher average yields and
higher prices than they have obtained in the past. That which
they produce will add to the excessive supplies from other farms
and defer recovery in values. Those responsible for seed loans
should be clothed with power to refuse loans where conditions
do not indicate successful operations because of this additional
help. Present methods delay rather than prevent failure...."

Florida
Vegetables An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for May 12
says: "Yes, vegetables are successfully grown in northern
Florida, although not in such enormous quantities as are pro-
duced in southern sections of the State. that are famous for
their production in variety and in volume of these food pro-
ducts, the marketing of which brings great wealth to the grow-
ers, such wealth not coming to them occasionally but year after
year. Within a few days past this newspaper has been reliably

informed that in the past week several farmers in Jefferson County shipped three tons of carrots to Atlanta and two tons to Jacksonville, the informant himself having shipped four tons of mixed vegetables, he saying, also that 'We got very good prices for all our vegetables and everybody made some money.' This is encouraging to say the least, it being indicated that in the central portion of northern Florida progress is being made in the trucking industry. And why not?..."

Fruit
Growing
in West
Africa

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Levy. writes on "The Gold Coast and Fruit-Growing" in "The Crown Colonist." He says: "In the Gold Coast, where the native population depend entirely upon the single industry of the export of cocoa, a lesson has been learned during the current economic difficulties, from this mono-industry, which is not likely to be forgotten. The development of a fruit industry, which can be carried on side by side with the existing cocoa industry, would assist the Colony. Recent research has proved, conclusively, that the Gold Coast offers every possibility of success in this sphere in the future. It is well known that the government would like to see a fruit-growing industry established in the Colony, but it is obvious that the government can not undertake the organization and development of such an industry. A bold fruit policy is wanted on the following lines: (1) Establishment of a banana industry for export to the United Kingdom and Europe; and (2) A canning industry to export canned grapefruit, pineapples, pawpaws, and other tropical fruits. There is unanimous opinion that the U.K. must increase its supplies of fresh and canned tropical fruits from within the Empire, because the U.K. purchases too much from foreign countries. A glance at a few figures in this respect will make the subject more interesting and easier to appreciate. In 1930 the United Kingdom imported bananas to the value of 5,660,000 pounds, of which no less than 2,000,000 pounds worth came from Empire countries. In 1930, 556,000 cwt. of grapefruit came into the U.K., of which only 90,000 cwt. came from Empire countries...."

Poultry
Industry

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for May 1 says: "Minnesota's poultry business nets farmers of that State \$60,000,000 a year, and yet Minnesota is not ranked as one of the leading poultry States of the Nation. Thus it is seen that the lowly hen, for years treated with contempt on most southeastern farms, would have done her part to make agriculture prosperous in this section if she had been given a chance. It is gratifying, however, to observe that the poultry business is growing rapidly in the Southeast, and many farmers who realized the possibilities of profit years ago are now operating large plants, while every year witnesses the growth of farm flocks. Of course, the price of eggs and poultry is very low now, which tends to discourage many, but by producing their own feed the cost of maintaining a flock of chickens can be kept very low, thus giving the family an ample supply for the home table, while the surplus that is sold will bring a small amount of cash. On the principle that 'every little bit you get, added to what you

have, makes a little bit more,' the cash brought in by the busy hen will go quite a way in helping any farmer in these strenuous times. The truth of this is made more impressive when one considers the fact that after all the toil and expense incurred by the farmers of Georgia last year in raising cotton the crop brought them only about \$60,000,000--the same that Minnesota farmers received for their poultry products...."

Radio

Industry An editorial in The Miami Herald for May 11 says: "People are buying radio sets. The depression has not halted that industry, showing that the public has money and invests it where and when it wants. The number of radio sets in the world at the beginning of 1932 is estimated at 34,755,410, an approximate increase of 9,000,000, or about 35 per cent. A business that can accomplish this gain is going ahead, and in this case it might be added the progress is on a 'sound' basis. The 9,000,000 new sets, despite any conviction to the contrary, are not all in your neighborhood. They are fairly well scattered about the universe. The electrical equipment division of the Department of Commerce, which has found all these interesting figures, confirms a suspicion that the United States has nearly half of the total, although this may seem an underestimate...The radio has become a fixed factor in American life and provides a wide variety of music, entertainment and information. The nature of broadcasting will probably change with the years, and its value should increase as programs improve and advertising is reduced to a minimum."

Roadside

Marketing An editorial in New England Homestead for May 7 says: "Interest is apparently growing among roadside stand operators in the use of a uniform sign and in organization to further the reputation of these stands as dispensers of fresh farm produce. Recently the Massachusetts department of agriculture has laid plans to enlarge its State approved roadside markets system. The success of the enterprise last year in Hampshire and Hampden Counties in the western part of the State, and in the eastern section around Boston, has prompted its extension into Franklin, Berkshire and Worcester Counties. There were 55 approved roadside markets in Massachusetts last year. It is hoped that this season will see more than 100 of them well distributed throughout the State. The plan was originally developed to protect the farmers near Boston from the competition of fruits and vegetables trucked out of the city and sold at cheap stands along the highway, with the intention of creating the impression on the consumer that the produce was locally farm grown. The quality of such produce was questionable, and naturally the reputable farmer's stand suffered as a result. Now, with the approved sign issued by the State department of agriculture, the buyer is assured that his purchases are fresh and the products of a local farm. An inspection system is maintained by the State department and the stand must adhere to certain regulations if it is to display the approval sign. Several stand owners are so pleased with their results last year that

they wish to enlarge their operations this season, while others with temporary structures are interested in more permanent construction. Connecticut farmers are also thinking about a roadside stand organization with the use of a sign and may perfect one before the summer season opens...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 13.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 63 1/8 to 65 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 63 1/8 to 65 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 51 1/2 to 52 1/2¢; ~~No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 51 1/2 to 52 1/2¢~~; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 51 to 52¢; St. Louis 56¢ (Nom.); No. 1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 54¢; No.2 S.R. winter Kansas City 51 1/2¢; Chicago 55 1/2¢; St. Louis 53 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 61¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 51 1/4 to 55 1/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 57 to 60¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 38 7/8 to 41 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 31 to 31 1/4¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 to 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 1/2 to 36 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2 to 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 36¢; Kansas City 33 1/2 to 35¢; Chicago 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 24 to 25¢; St. Louis 22 3/4 to 23¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 3/8 to 23 3/8¢; Kansas City 22 1/2 to 26¢ (Nom.); Chicago 22 3/4 to 23 1/2¢; St. Louis 22 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 44 to 46¢; Chicago 38¢ to 48¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.23 1/2.

Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.35; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; haifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.20 to \$3.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.70; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.15 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5 to \$5.65.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8.25-\$9 per barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.25-\$3.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pounds sack in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. Virginia Pointed type cabbage \$1-\$1.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi stock \$4-\$4.25 per western lettuce crate in New York City; \$2.50 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina strawberries, Missionarys 9¢-14¢ per quart in a few cities; 32-quart crates \$1.50-\$4 f.o.b. Wallace Section. New York McIntosh apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, $19\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢; Single Daisies, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12¢; Young Americas, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to $15\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points to 5.34¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.80¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 5.52¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 5.55¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XLV, No. 40

Section 1

May 17, 1932.

COUZENS' TAX PLAN DEFEATED

The Senate yesterday rejected by a vote of 49 to 31 the Couzens proposal for wartime income tax rates, according to the press today.

RELIEF LEGIS- LATION

The press today says: "A plan of Senator Wagner to combine his public works program with the self-liquidating construction proposal advocated by President Hoover and Senator Robinson, Democratic floor leader, in a \$2,400,000,000 bill was debated by a Democratic steering committee subcommittee yesterday without a conclusion being reached. In a tentative bill, written over the week-end, Senator Wagner provided for \$300,000,000 to be lent to States by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a proposal on which he, the President and Senator Robinson agree....It is generally conceded that the relief program will not reach the Senate floor in this form, but that a compromise measure will be evolved in the subcommittee and introduced as an amendment to the Wagner public works bill, in order to expedite consideration on the floor...."

CREDIT BANKS BILL PASSED

The House yesterday passed by a viva voce vote the Steiwer bill, amending the Federal farm loan act to widen the scope of the Federal intermediate credit banks, according to the press today.

The bill was passed by the Senate on April 25, and now goes to the White House. Its principal features, Representative Steagall, chairman of the banking and currency committee, told the House, are as follows: Intermediate credit banks may accept drafts or bills of exchange issued or drawn by such banks when secured by warehouse receipts or shipping documents covering staple agricultural products. Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to purchase and sell in the open market, either from or to domestic banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, acceptances of Federal intermediate credit banks. In the event of an impairment of the paid-in capital of any Federal intermediate credit bank, the Farm Loan Board may determine and assess the amount thereof against the other Federal intermediate credit banks.

NEW YORK FARM COMMISSIONER

An Albany dispatch May 14 states that Berne A. Pyrke, for the last 11 years New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, was succeeded last week by Charles Hilliard Baldwin, director of New York State farms. Mr. Baldwin has been with the

State department of agriculture for eighteen years. He will take office on July 1.

B. AND O. LOAN APPROVED

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday approved a three-year loan of \$25,500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as a result of a recent compromise by which the road reduced from \$55,000,000 to \$32,500,000 the amount sought, according to the press today.

Section 2

Back to Land Movement Last year saw the beginning of a "back to the land" movement, W. P. Kenney, president of the Great Northern Railway, said, in his report for 1931, according to the press of May 16. "There was an increased movement of settlers into Great Northern territory," Mr. Kenney said, "Young men who were raised on farms are returning from the cities to farms or are considering a farm location. There is an increase in the number of inquiries from prospective settlers, from farmers in the Central States who are dissatisfied with the high rent and taxes, and from people in the industrial centers who are confronted with uncertain employment and lower wages...."

Business Conditions The Business Week for May 18 says: "Looking backward over the course of the basic business and financial indicators during the past two months, anyone not completely poisoned by the pervasive pessimism that has accompanied this depression must be somewhat impressed by the scattered signs suggesting that most of the destructive force of the decline may have spent itself, and that some sort of uncertain equilibrium is being slowly established at current levels....Although employment and retail trade appear still to be declining, activity in steel, building, and other basic industries seems to have settled around an irreducible minimum....The precipitate downward movement of commodity prices has slackened, and in some instances ceased...The broad averages of security prices have been fairly steady for several weeks....All this has been accompanied by an impressive easing of money rates and of financial stringency and tension in domestic and foreign centers....Most striking of all is the slowly emerging evidence that the catastrophic contraction of credit in our Federal Reserve system has been checked....Open-market operations of Reserve authorities have brought rapid repayment of member bank indebtedness, rising reserves and deposits, and some expansion of loans and investments....These accomplishments are encouraging in spite of the doubts and difficulties that surround them and the slowness of response of business activity and public sentiment to them....The business community is in a stronger position to resist any further shocks to confidence and a sound basis has been established for further remedial measures more directly attacking the unemployment problem than those so far applied."

Dried Milk The Medical Officer (London) for April 30 says: "Dr. for City Harold Kerr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (England) has drawn attention Babies to misleading suggestions that dried milk is a much inferior article to fresh milk for feeding babies, being deficient in the vitamin that prevents and cures rickets. He writes: 'While it is not contended that dried milk is superior, or even as good as the very best and purest fresh milk, this latter is of such exceptional occurrence that dried milk is an infinitely purer and cleaner article for the use of the average family than the ordinary retail milk. That it is deficient in anti-rachitic vitamin is a mischievous assertion, founded upon insufficient knowledge.'

Very particular attention was paid to this point before it was ever decided to use dried milk in Newcastle, the very highest scientific assurances being first obtained.' During 1930 at Newcastle the distribution of dried milk amounted to 35½ tons (equal to 49,765 gallons of fresh milk) given free to 2,952 babies and expectant mothers, while coupons for 17 tons (equal to 23,627 gallons of fresh milk) at cost price, were given to 1,384 babies. In 1929 the quantities were 28 tons free, and 17 tons at cost price. Only mothers attending the centers with their infants were so assisted, 33.6 per cent receiving free milk and 17.8 per cent coupons for the cost price article."

Insolvencies The Commercial & Financial Chronicle for May 14 says: "Insolvencies in commercial lines continue particularly heavy. The number in the United States for the month of April, according to the records of R. G. Dun & Co., was 2,816, with total liabilities of \$101,068,693. This includes only business defaults and does not include banks and individual bankruptcies. The indebtedness shown is very large, there being few records of a single month with the amount involved in excess of \$100,000,000. A single large failure early last year carried the liabilities to a very high figure. For the month just closed there was an unusual number of large defaults in all three divisions into which figures are separated. Insolvencies in April were closer to those of March as regards number than they were in either of the two preceding years, while the increase over a year ago was greater than that for any of the earlier months this year. March failures this year numbered 2,951 for \$93,760,311; for April 1931 the number was 2,383 involving \$50,868,135. The increase in number last month over a year ago was 18.2%, and for the liabilities 98.7%. For the four months of 1932 business defaults number 11,957 against 10,866 for the same time in 1931, an increase this year of just 10.0%. The indebtedness reported this year to date is \$376,589,313 compared with \$265,470,509 during the same period a year ago, this year's amount being 49.0% higher. All three classes into which these figures are separated show much heavier defaults this year...."

Leather Hide and Leather for May 14 says: "The American Leather Chemists' Association has prepared an interesting program for the Meeting annual convention which meets at Atlantic City, N.J., May 25, 26 and 27. There are to be many addresses, papers and committee reports covering a wide range of technical and trade information. The convention is held on the same dates as the annual meeting of the Tanners' Council of America..."

Marketing Costs An editorial in The Washington Farmer for May 12 says: "How often we hear the complaint that too much stress has been put upon farm production and not enough on farm marketing! Yet farmers themselves have a direct responsibility for this situation. As a matter of course every farmer spends a good deal of money equipping his farm with implements of production. He puts a large investment into land and tools so that he can produce a

crop. But how much money is he willing to invest in equipping for marketing? How ready is he to part with a few dollars to invest in the stock or capital of his cooperative?...Too often farmers believe their responsibility ends when they pay a few dollars membership fee to join a cooperative. As a matter of fact it only begins. A co-op, to stand up under the severe competition which is met from private distributors, must have ample capital. It needs less than a private business because the members' products, signed up under contract, serve as a means of capital. But it does need a good deal more than many members are willing to supply, plus a reasonable reserve."

"Relief Gardens" in N.Y. State The New York Times of May 16 states that "Relief Gardens" temporarily sponsored by the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration to aid the unemployed are now being planned by twenty-five city governments and five county governments in the State, according to the first report of progress made to Harry L. Hopkins, Charles D. Osborne and John Sullivan of the State relief administration. The administration will pay 40 per cent of the cost of seeds and tools for these gradens from the unemployment fund of the State. Plowing of the land is also approved by the administration as a work relief project.

Research in Textiles Nature (London) for April 23 says: "In a recently issued report on the work carried out in the Clothworkers' Departments, University of Leeds, under a research scheme established in 1928 by means of a grant of 3,000 pounds a year from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, reference is made to the value of the scheme not only in promoting a research plan, which has already a number of fundamental discoveries to its credit and holds promise of further work of outstanding scientific and technical importance, but also in providing industry with scientifically trained men. The report presents a survey of the three years' working of the scheme and is not confined to a statement on a single year. It is pointed out that the scheme has led directly to the creation of a school of textile research in Great Britain which has already attracted advanced workers from other countries. It is hoped that the recent creation of an honors degree of B.Sc. in textiles will assist in discovering students who will devote themselves to continuous work in this field, and it is strongly urged that the research grants for fellowships or scholarships in color chemistry should be put on a permanent basis in 1932. The importance of adequate research scholarships being available in periods of industrial depression is specially stressed. The survey of work in textile physics stresses the value of the results obtained by the application of X-ray methods...."

Wholesale Prices The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending May 7 stands at 65.1 as compared with 65.5 for the week ending April 30. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that a decrease of approximately one-half of 1

per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of May 7, when compared with the week ending on April 30.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 16.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7.60; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.20 to \$3.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.45 to \$3.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.15 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 63 7/8 to 65 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 63 7/8 to 65 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter Kansas City 51 3/4 to 52 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 51 1/4 to 52 1/2¢; St. Louis 55 3/4¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 54¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 51 1/2 to 52¢; St. Louis 53 1/2 to 54¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 61¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 51 3/8 to 55 3/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 57 3/4 to 60 3/4¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 39 to 41 1/2¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 1/2 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 32 to 33¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 36 to 37¢; Chicago 32 1/2 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 1/4 to 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 34 to 35 1/2¢; Chicago 32 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 23 1/4 to 24 3/4¢; St. Louis 22 3/4¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 22 1/4 to 23 1/4¢; Kansas City 22 1/2 to 26 1/2¢; Chicago 21 3/4 to 22 3/4¢; St. Louis 22¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Chicago 44¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.15 to \$1.18.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$8-\$8.75 per barrel in the East; \$6.75 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 77 1/2¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina Missionary and Klondike strawberries 10¢-15¢ per quart in eastern city markets; 32-quart crates \$2.50-\$4.40 f.o.b. for Klondikes at Chadbourn. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, \$1.10-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage \$3-\$4.50 per western lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$2.50 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 1/2 inches up, \$1.30-\$1.43 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 23 points to 5.56¢ per lb.. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.49¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 5.70¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 5.72¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 18¢; 90 score, 17¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12¢; Young Americas, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17 to 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Standards, 16 to 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)
